INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1068

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIII NO. 285 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1935 TWENTY PAGES

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

1,500 BOMBS DROPPED ON DAGGAHBUR

Our Abyssinian Letter

Are Italians Using Poison Gas Bombs?

"Negus" Personally Directs Operations At Ogaden

WAR NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN FRONT

Our Dire-Dawa Correspondent refers in his latest despatches to the tactics employed by the Italians on the Southern front, including the use of poisonous bombs. Villages too have been bombed and women and children were among the casualties.

He also gives graphic details of the great victory at Ogaden where the Emperor was himself present to direct operations. Besides many Italian casualties, a large amount of ammunition and arms is said to have been captured by the Abyssinians.

He also sends extracts from an inspiring appeal addressed by the Young Muslim Society of Egypt to Abyssinians calling upon them to defend their country with their lives.

RED CROSS MISSION ARRIVE

(From Our Speccial Correspondent)
DIRE DAWA, Nov. 21.

Emperor Haile Selassi arrived here last evening by aeroplane. He looked very cheerful when he alighted. I went and waited for six hours at night hoping to get an opportunity to interview him. But the Emperor was naturally too busy consulting and talking to his officers and sent word to me regretting his inability to see me at that hour.

I was informed by the Emperor's staff that things were going on very well for the Abyssinians. They also confirmed the news of the recent crushing defeat of the Italian troops at Ogaden. The Italians are said to have lost several thousand men.

The Emperor brought with him a number of Italian machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition from Ogaden which have all been sent to Addis Ababa by train.

The Emperor left for Addis Ababa by air this morning. His visit has had a very enlivening and encouraging effect on the local soldiery.

OGADEN VICTORY.

From the Emperor's staff and from other sources I have received complete details of the great Abyssinian victory on the Ogaden front, a victory in which the Emperor himself played a no mean part. Being present right at the front he not only served as an encouraging and stimulating influence on the army but also directed the manoeuvres which resulted in the complete rout of the Italian forces.

Giving the enemy an impression that they were retreating, the Abyssinians at a pre-determined time suddenly attacked the too-confident Italians who, taken by surprise, were routed. A large number were killed and dozens of trolleys with machine-guns, rifles and countless rounds of ammunition were captured.

REUTER CANARD!

I read in one of your recent issues a Reuter report to the effect that Dedjaz Yayu has refused the orders of the Negus to mobilize, and that the Italian troops from Assab are again trying to advance. Both these news seem to be based on rumours only. If there was to be any fresh advance from Assab, I would be the first to hear this as I am in close touch with all the Dankali and Issa tribesmen. As regards the report that there are no Abyssinian troops available it is quite baseless. The Abyssinians have enough troops in Asbi-Taffari and now that Ras Gethachon of Kafa is ordered to guard the Railway line, he will keep his troops between Dakhal, the French Interior post and all the Dankali country.

As regards the mobilization of Dedjaz Yayu the Emperor on the advice of one of his old chiefs Dedjaz Gabre has postponed the mobilization of the Muslim chiefs and their troops who are to be kept in reserve.

TRIBESMEN KNOW.

Dedjaz Yayu is a chief of Dankali tribes, who live an independent life, only paying some money to the central Government each year in taxes. But they will never agree to sell their liberty to the Italians. The Italians have before this tried their best to bribe the Dankali tribes and asked them to change sides, but have always failed.

These Dankalis although pursuing their old primitive customs are intelligent enough to know that Italians will do no good to them.

These tribesmen have made repeated requests to the Government to supply them with modern arms. Their Ogas or Sultan came here to ask for these arms and he was told to keep his men in readiness. As soon as there is an Italian advance on them

(Continued on page 8, col. 4.)

"DIE FOR YOUR COUNTRY"

Egyptian Youths' Appeal To Abyssinian Muslims

(From Our Special Correspondent)
DIRE DAWA, Nov. 21.

The Young Muslim Society of Egypt has addressed a lengthy appeal to the Muslim subjects of Abyssinia. The following are some important extracts from it:—

"You are now living in the independent country of Abyssinia. Guard its independence with your life. . . . Do not be betrayed by the false promises of enemy. . . . It is a great honour for anyone to die for his country. . . . Again we ask you to stand united against the common enemy. God has promised paradise in the Quran for those who die fighting for the defence of their motherland."

GOVIND DAS TO RETIRE?

Disqualification Of 6,000 Congressmen And Its Sequel

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 29.

It is reliably understood that Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. has decided not to participate in the elections to the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee to be held on December 14th.

This sensational decision seems to have been taken owing to the disqualification of 6,000 four-anna Congress members by Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, out of 10,000 enrolled by the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee.

Prior to leaving for Bombay Seth Govind Das interviewed by the "United Press" stated that he preferred voluntary retirement to revolting against the Congress which he had served faithfully so long.—United Press.

WILL RAJEN BABU HOLD INQUIRY?

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 29.

Representations to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, urging him to hold an enquiry into the whole matter including the action of Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee, in disqualifying 6,000 four-anna Congress members and postpone the elections pending the enquiry, were made to-day.—United Press.

PUNJAB COUNCIL ADJOURNS 'SINE DIE'

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The third reading of the Debtors' Protection Bill was passed in the Punjab Legislative Council and the Council adjourned "sine die".—United Press.

Afghanistan For Anti-Slavery Convention

(SPECIAL CABLE)
GENEVA, Nov. 29.

The league has been notified Afghanistan's adherence to the 1926 Anti Slavery Convention.

LIFE AT STAKE IN PUNJAB

Council Carries Adjournment Motion On Assault On Jiwan Singh

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day carried the adjournment motion over the assault of Jiwansingh, a Sikh, on the evening of the 26th.

Mr. Bishensingh, the mover, urged Government to take necessary steps to ensure safety of life and property. A feature of the debate was the entire absence of communal colour and it was noteworthy that Shahidgunj was not mentioned during the entire debate.

At the end of the debate the President who at the outset had jocularly warned members against coming to blows on the floor of the House congratulated the members on the high level of the debate.

UNIVERSAL CONDEMNATION

All sections joined in condemning such assaults and various suggestions were made including the imposition of punitive police in the affected parts. further

MUSSOLINI'S LIFE STORY
See Page 20.

controlling of the communal press, banning processions, demonstrations, etc.

The Finance Member assuring the House that Government were very anxious to prevent such incidents made it clear that it was still not known definitely if the present was a case of communal assault. In any event, Government were taking all precautions. 600 additional police were being employed, and hat every case was being examined under the supervision of a Gazetted European Officer. He also promised consideration of all the suggestions made during the debate.—A. P.

JIWAN SINGH DEAD

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

While the Punjab Legislative Council was debating adjournment motion in connection with murderous assault on November 26 on Jiwansingh, the latter who had been in precarious condition in Mayo Hospital succumbed to the injuries. Sikh leaders visited the hospital. It is stated Jiwansingh's body will be taken in procession to-morrow.

Meantime, 5,000 up-country Sikhs have assembled at Lahore to participate in Shahidi day which will be observed by Sikhs to-morrow, the main programme being a procession from Shahidgunj in the afternoon. Authorities are taking the necessary precaution.—A. P.

'NEGUS' FOR DESSIE?

600 Imperial Guards Proceed On Foot To Clear Route

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 29.

News of the departure of the Emperor to the northern front is kept a secret.

Seated in a back lorry converted into a saloon car the Emperor drove out of the palace gates without ceremony.

The Empress and the two princes accompanied the Emperor to the outskirts of the town where they embraced before the Emperor disappeared in the direction of Dessie. Later a large fleet of lorries rumbled out of the capital with the Emperor's heavy luggage and camping outfit including new yellow trunks, suitcases and shotguns. Six hundred imperial guards proceeded to Dessie on foot three days ago to clear the route for the imperial caravan.

After reviewing the troops at Dessie the Emperor will probably proceed to the front by the air.

Meanwhile the Crown Prince remains in charge of affairs at the capital.

BIRLA MILLS DECLARE LOCKOUT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Birla Mills have declared a lock-out from to-morrow morning.

The Mill authorities state that though some workers are coming for duty there has been violence on the side of the strikers and they are unable to provide for protection for them.

This decision throws about 4,000 labourers out of employment.—A. P.

BUILDINGS LIKE SHEET OF FLAME

CHURCH BLOWN TO PIECES

Italian Squadron Active On Southern Front

(Through Reuter's Agency)
ADDIS ABABA, November, 29.

The Italian air force is still acitve in the Southern Front where 1,500 bombs were dropped on Daggahbur.

The Abyssinian communique states that a few casualties have resulted.

PRAYER IN TEMPORARY CHURCH

Few houses remain standing in Daggahbur following the constant bombardment by an Italian squadron.

According to an Ethiopian Government communique, 1,500 bombs fell on the town including many of an incendiary type which left the buildings a sheet of flame. Experienced troops escaped as they were the quickest in running to cover immediately the attacking bombers were sighted.

A number of women are praying in a temporary church erected to take the place of one recently destroyed in a previous air-raid having been blown to pieces by a veritable hail of bombs.

NO TRIFLING WITH SANCTIONS

Italy's Threats Fall Flat On League

(SPECIAL CABLE)
GENEVA, Nov. 29.

Veiled threats uttered by Italy in reply to the proposed oil embargo are not likely to influence the views of most of the powers concerned.

There is a strong feeling that the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen should be convened early next week in order to emphasise that the League has no desire to trifle on the question but as M. Laval is unable to visit Geneva next week it would be necessary to postpone the meeting until early following week. Although the attitude of M. Laval is interpreted in some quarters as designed to delay the decision, it is not believed that France would obstruct the application of the oil embargo if it is decided upon by the Committee of Eighteen.

League circles are of opinion that if Geneva takes the initiative Americans will support the measures of the fullest extent.

NO U. S. OIL FOR ITALY

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

American oil companies will desist from selling oil to Italy if the Government requests it, declared Mr. Moffett, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of California. He added, the companies would do so even though oil was not included in the list of the commodities contained in Mr. Roosevelt's neutrality message.—Reuter.

Laval Not Yet Out Of Wood

MATCH NEED NOT BE CALLED OFF

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 29.

The fear caused by the Trade Union Congress letter to the Home Office regarding the Anglo-German football match caused the German Government to intervene and instruct their Ambassador at London to call at the Foreign Office and explain the Government to be prepared to have the match called-off if the British Government thought such a course was advisable.

The Ambassador explained that the fixture had been arranged with the hope of contributing good feeling between the two countries but owing to the controversy aroused it was doubtful whether this purpose would be fulfilled.

The Ambassador was told that as far as the British Government was concerned the match would take place.

NAVAL CONFERENCE POSTPONED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.

The opening of the Naval Conference has been postponed until December 9 owing to the inability of the American delegation to attend earlier.

MAY DEMAND SECOND VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

(Special Cable)
PARIS, Nov. 29.

M. Laval is trying to surmount another difficult hurdle following yesterday's success. Numerous speakers of the Chamber to-day are criticising his financial policy.

It is expected the Premier will demand a second vote of confidence late to-night, and it is anticipated, he will obtain a smaller majority than yesterday's 120.

Critics contrasted British and French policy to the latter's detriment. One of the most important utterances was delivered in the afternoon by M. Paul Renaud, a Right-leader and ex-Finance Minister. He strongly appealed for devaluation and declared that France's loss of gold could not continue much longer. Devaluation, however, should be carried out at the time of calm and not of crisis. Britain and the United States had practically overcome depression through devaluation while France is dragging herself through the slough of misery with unemployment rising. The crisis is now at its worst in the countries which failed to solve the problem of high cost of living. He declared, if England in 1931 by means of sacrifices maintained the pound-sterling despite the collapse of world prices, it would have meant indescribable catastrophe for the whole world. The supporters of orthodox finance are really blind, if they could not see that England had rendered a great service by abandoning the gold standard. The "general stability of prices" was a myth which Mr. Neville Chamberlain recently exploded and the raising of the world prices another myth which mean additional losses to France when it came to include her imported raw materials.

UNDER PRESS ORDINANCE

Coimbatore Congressmen Jailed

COIMBATORE, Nov. 29.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate delivered judgment to-day sentencing C. P. Subbiah, Congressman and Municipal Councillor to six months rigorous imprisonment under section 18 (1) Press Emergency Power Act in connection with his written presidential address at Kalitalai Taluk Conference.—A. P.

MALAVIYA, LIBERALS AND ZAMINDARS!

Fate Of Congress Nationalist Party In Balance

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

It is said that Pandit M. M. Malaviya has now realized that without the help of Zamindars his party cannot succeed in the elections and hence the idea of a New Party with a wider scope. Pandit Malaviya's strong supporters are Liberals like Mr. Chintamani and Pt. Kunzru. Hence a Liberal alliance is foreshadowed.

No More A Congressman?

Pandit Malaviya for all practical purposes will cease to be a Congressman though he may not formally resign. This party will undoubtedly be opposed to the Congress in the elections. How many Zamindars and dissatisfied Congressmen join this party is yet to be seen.

It is stated that Pandit Malaviya is trying to form a new political party called the Nationalist Party. The Congress Nationalist Party as such is likely to cease to exist. In the New Nationalist Party will be men of progressive views including Zamindars, Congressmen (in revolt against Congress) and Liberals.

Election Merged

For election purposes, the Liberal party, at any rate in the U.P., is likely to be amalgamated, if not merged, with the Nationalist Party. Attempts are being made to enlist the support of Zamindars of the U.P.

It is to be seen how far this move in particular receives an impetus from the fear of the Chhattari Ministry in the U.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Educated, Healthy, Good-looking Hindu Bachelor, 34 years old of a well-known family having his own business outside India and permanently residing there intend marrying young, educated, good-looking, accomplished girl of any community, knowledge of English essential or rich widow. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write with photo and particulars to Box No. 5242, "Bombay Chronicle".

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Unemployed. If your personal efforts have failed, consult Secretary G.L.I.C., Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road. (5253).

Wanted Parsi Lady Graduate and Undergraduate Teachers. Salary Rs. 70, Boarding, Lodging Free. Experienced Gin Factory Fitters Rs. 40, Stenographers, Bombay, Up-country, Laundry Dyer 50, Apply Royal Service Agency, 369|71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (5255).

Wanted one typist and one General clerk knowing office routine. Intelligent persons having at least five years' experience in commercial offices, need apply with testimonials, stating minimum salary acceptable to R. B. Seth Moolchand, Nemichand, Jodhpur. (5240)

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of English in the Baroda College. The starting salary is Rs. 450 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 450—50|3—700. It is intended to make the appointment from June, 1936. Preference will be given to candidates possessing a good degree in English literature from a British University in addition to good Indian University qualifications and suitable teaching experience. Apply before 15th January, 1936 to the Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (2172)

Wanted one assistant to Engineer. Qualification to be a foreign degree or diploma in mechanical or Electrical Engineering. Preference will be given to one having previous experience in Sugar Mills. Salary Rs. 200—20—300. Unfurnished quarters. Apply to the Industrial Corporation Ltd., Post Box 28, Ahmedabad. (2159).

Wanted Two Branch Managers in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 60 p.m., plus Allowance with Show Rooms for Cash and Hire Purchase Business. Must invest in stocks, The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (5232)

Wanted a thoroughly qualified Electrical Mechanical Hindu Engineer for a big Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mills. Only long experienced hands need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 5227, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

B.C.I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for the post of Special Managers and Agents in the Districts of Baroda and Belgaum on Rs. 100—10—200, and Rs. 40—2 1|2—65 p.m., with pension. Experienced Medical practitioners of either sex, Educated Midwives, and Nurses will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials before 20-12-1935. C. N. Dalvi, Esqr., District Manager, C|o N. G. Dalvi, Esqr., B.A., Mamlatdar, Navsari, Gujerat Dt., Mr. Govind Narayan Tengshe, B.A., LL.B., District Manager, Bungalow No. 21, Fort, Belgaum, (Bombay Presidency). (5237)

Wanted—In every Town for an article of every day use, Stockists who can earn up to Rs. 800 monthly. Apply to: Milko Products Home, Ramnagar, New Delhi 5223

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Efficient Typist-Clerk, 7 years' experience in Commercial firm; Well-versed in all office routine, seeks job. Apply Box No. 5243, "Bombay Chronicle".

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted temporarily from 5th to end of December a good house with atleast three bed-rooms: standing in own garden; well located; with good view and quiet; preferably furnished; will be carefully used; good rent. Please write full particulars Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., 27, Bastion Road, Fort. (5248).

27. HOTELS.

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next-door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Inclusive Rs. 4. Exclusive Rs. 2. (5245)

National Hindu Hotel. Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2|6. (2056).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Hujali Motor Car No. X in good condition, apply Shah Bhuralal Kisanlal Walkeshwar, Banganga Lane, Shop No. 1, Bombay No. 6. (5236).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Persian by Persian Savants; French, Arabic by competent scholars taught to college, school, private students. (Success guaranteed). Mazendy Kamar Building, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort. (5191).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

"Desai's Coaching Classes" for Senior Cambridge and University examinations. Expert tuition in all subjects. Kawarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (5247).

American Dental College, intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

Sir Hurkisondas Hospital starting B.P.N.A. Course for training nurses in medical and surgical nursing from the 1st January, 1936. Candidates desirous of joining the course should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Sir Hurkisondas Hospital, New Charni Road, Bombay, with copies of testimonials, age, caste, and education. (5219).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a financing partner to invest Rs. 50,000 or more to extend a running concern. Good agencies and prospects. Apply Box No. 5250, "Bombay Chronicle".

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted for Kerosene and Petroleum, Chief Agents for the various Provinces and chief cities of India. Apply sharp, The Imperial Oil Distributing Company; 113-115, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (2134).

Wanted active agents to push our Hosiery goods on salary Rs. 100 and T.A. Rs. 50. Apply to Commonwealth Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ludhiana. (4976).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit Rs. 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2 Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

For Sale: Wastes of Cotton Mill, ready Stock. Last date of receiving offers, 7th December 1935. Apply Manager, Morarjee Goculdas Mill, Parel, Bombay. (5249).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on Savings Bank Accounts will be reduced to 2 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st December, 1935.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1935.
2171.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Plumbing and Sanitary work to be carried out to the buildings for the BHATIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, at Tardeo Road, Bombay.

The estimated cost is Rs. 20,000.

Copies of Tenders and specifications can be obtained at Rs. 10 each and plans etc., can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned during office hours.

The closing date will be the 7th December, 1935.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA.
Chartered Architects.
41, Hamam Street,
Fort, Bombay. 2070.

THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The United Cement Company of India, Limited, will be held at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, 20th December, 1935, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th September, 1935.
(2) To sanction a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Laxmidas Mulraj Khatau, who retire under Articles 96 and 97, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of December, 1935, to the 20th day of December, 1935, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
The United Cement Coy of India, Limited,
H.S. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Bombay: 28th Nov., 1935.

N.B.:—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at The National Bank of India, Limited, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 8th January, 1936 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 6th December, 1935, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. 2176.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, Surgical Dressings, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College, Parel, Bombay and the hospitals, dispensaries, etc. in charge of the Health Department and other departments of the Bombay Municipality for one year commencing from 1st March, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered in the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Thursday the 12th December, 1935. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines etc. to the K. E. M. Hospital and other municipal departments".

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general and special directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
Dean.

Parel, Bombay.
27th November, '35. 2156

Public Notices

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Office of the SHREE KRISHNANAND PRASADK CHANDRASENIYA KAYASTHA PRABHU SAMAJ SHIKSHYANOTTEJAK PARASPAR SAHYAKARI SANSTHA, Limited will be removed from its present address at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to its new address at 134, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on and from 1st day of December 1935.

(Sd.) SHANTARAM B. KULKARNI,
Secretary.

Date, 21-11-1935. (5251)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 12" diameter convertible Table and Bracket-Electric Fans for the Municipal Kalupur Meat Market, 44 Nos. to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before 13th December, 1935, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 30 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application on payment of Re. 1|-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK.
Chief Officer
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, Dt. 23-11-1935.
2174

NOTICE.

ORDER BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.
Under Section 23, of Act IV of 1902.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT,
(16th to 21st and 23rd to 26th November, 1935.)
and
MATCHES WITH AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.
(30th November to 2nd December and 5th to 8th December, 1935.)

All vehicles will set down passengers at the entrance to the Cricket ground on Esplanade Road facing south. Vehicles approaching from the south will proceed along Esplanade Road and turn into the south-bound stream of traffic either at Dhobi Talao or where directed to do so by the police on duty.

All vehicles will pick up passengers facing south and draw off in the same direction.

No parking of vehicles will be permitted on Waudby Road.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 13th November, 1935.
2094.

Legal Notices

NOTIC [illegible].

Re: Estate of ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHOWNAGREE.
..... Deceased.

PURSUANT to Section 360 of the Indian Succession Act XXXIX of 1925, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 4th day of May, 1935, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Bai Jerbai, widow of the said deceased, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay on the 11th day of November, 1935, are hereby required to send their claims to the said Administratrix at the Office of the undersigned, her attorneys at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets, having regard to the claims of which she shall have then had notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Persons indebted to or holding any securities or any property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property (as the case may be) to the said Administratrix.

Dated, this 29th day of November, 1935

KHARAS and CO.,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.
(2173)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIBAI, wife of Mungalal Naharmal Gondka has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on Plot No. 18 of the Nowroji Hill estate and of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 590 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3183 Part C. S. No. 3/1721 Mandvi Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4045, 4046, 4047, Street No. 114 and bounded, on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the West by land laid out as a Municipal Garden, on the North partly by the property of the Trustees of the Maruti Temple and partly by property of Raghavji Purshottam and South by property of L. Ganpat.

Dated this 29th day of Nov., 1935.

KANGA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Address:—
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
2177

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJI ROWJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Schedule Of The Properties

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece of land, containing an area of six hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being plot No. 34 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a road, twenty-six feet in width on the South by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate, on the West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by Plot No. 33 of the said estate which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2|2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74|13, Parel Sewri Division, together with the buildings thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 586-(2), and Street No. 3.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece of land containing an area of five hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 33 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a road twenty-six feet in width on the South by a Road twenty-six feet in width on the West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by Plot No. 34 of the said estate which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2|2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74|162, Parel-Sewri Division together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward No. 586 (1) Street No. 10.

Dated, this 29th day of November, 1935.

AMBUBHAI and DIWANJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(2175)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Tenders from Quality printers for job work. Deposit Rupees Two only, not refundable. Advertiser reserves right to reject tenders without assigning reasons. Please see:—General Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5248)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SHOW-CASES AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 2nd December, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned goods. By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay:—Gold coat buttons, gold amulets, ring and bangles of insolvent Raichand Motichand and Co.

By Order of the Bank concerned:—One Box of Bromide Papers and Plates for the Photos.

By Order of the Income-tax-Officer "G" Ward:—One Singer Sewing machine and one Dressing table of Memon Moosa Haji Essa.

By Order of the Office concerned:—

50,000 New Burnswick Gramophone records—

By Order of the Party concerned:—Wimbridge Cabinets, Pedestals, Hat stand, Show cases, Majolica, jars and stands, Gramophones, Beds, Pianos, Statues, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Dayabhai Chagganlal, Esqr., and on account and at the risk of Dost Mahomed Esmail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Valuable ornaments such as emerald and diamond buttie, diamond necklace, diamond and emerald chawki, diamond marquise ring, diamond and pearl button ring, diamond and pearl earrings, etc., gold necklaces, bangles, kadas, wristlets, chains, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM, CADELL ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Hassan Datoo Thavar and Bai Fatmabai, wife of Hassan Datoo Thavar in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of December 1933 sell by Public Auction the under-mentioned Immovable Property on SATURDAY, the 30th day of November, 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Perpetual Fazandari land together with the house, situate at Mahim Bazar Cross Road No. 2, now called Cadell Road, admeasuring 329.69|100 Square Yards or thereabouts and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 330 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by Collector according to the Cadastral Survey under Collector's New Nos. 3704—4562, New Survey No. part of 31 and Cadastral Survey No. 854 Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5496 and New Street Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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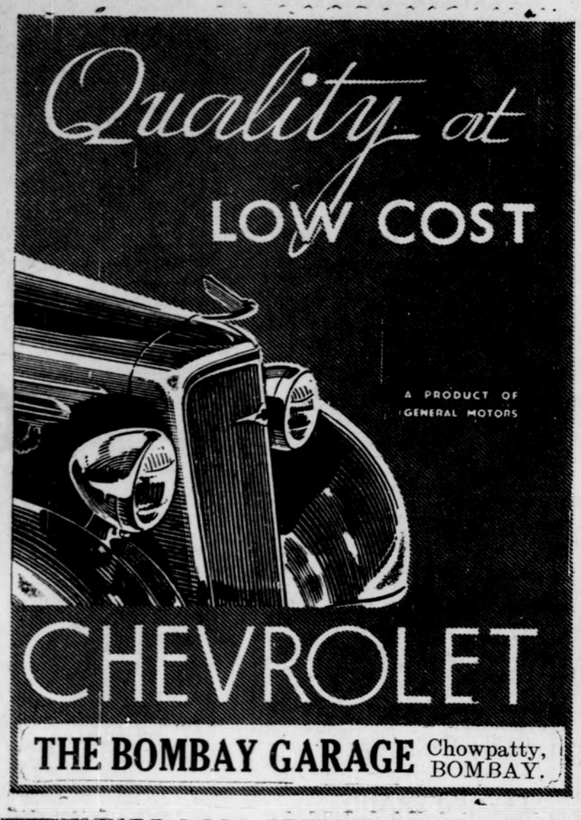

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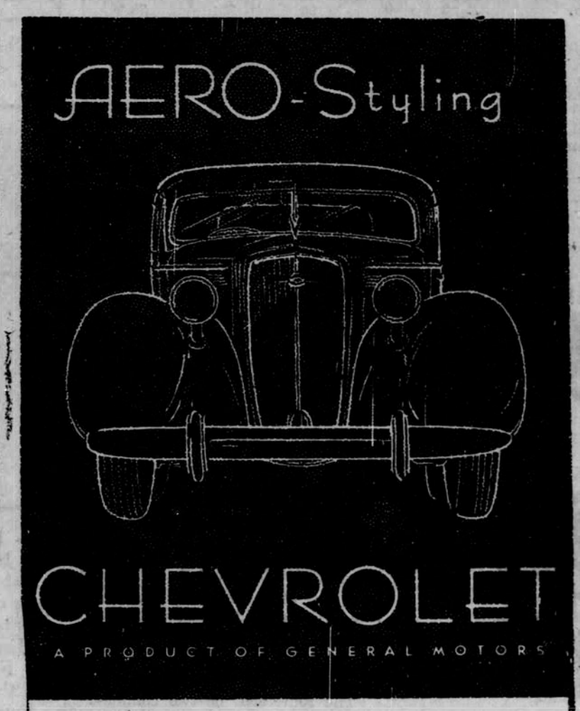

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OUR-SERVICE-BEHIND-EACH-SALE →

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Kalimuddin Abdullabhoy, the Proprietor of the Bombay Fireworks Factory at Love Grove, Worli Road was fined to-day by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, Rs. 250 for breaking the terms of the license granted to him under the Explosives Act.

It was stated that on the 18th of October last, Inspector Naden raided the factory, and found 3,600 lbs. of fireworks, whereas the accused is allowed to manufacture and store only 200 lbs.

Mr. R. D. Kothare conducted the prosecution.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

At about 5-30 p.m. yesterday, a Mahomedan boy Abdul Razak Narulla, age 4 1|2 years, was knocked down by a motor lorry No. Bom. 682 on Victoria Road. Death was instantaneous.

Death was stated to have been instantaneous.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A fatal tragedy occurred last evening at 4 p.m. resulting in the death of a cooly, who got wedged in between two motor lorries

It appears that last evening a lorry No. Bom. 381 loaded with debris got stuck in soft mud at Sheik Memon Street. The driver of the lorry requested the driver of another lorry No. 232 to get him out of his predicament.

A rope was tied between the two lorries, and lorry No. 381 was pulled out.

Tragedy stepped in when Nimba Tukaram, a coolie, went between the two lorries to undo the rope. The driver of lorry No. 381 not knowing that the coolie was untying the rope reversed a little, and the coolie was crushed in between the two lorries.

The unfortunate man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but expired the same evening.

Danger Of Duplicate Key

The Bombay City Police are hot on the track of the culprits responsible for pilfering the cupboard of a Bohra gentleman and removing cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 3,000.

The complainant Fidaali Mohmedali, proprietor of the Novelty Cinema, residing at Chowpatty has reported to the police this morning a theft in his house which was effected by opening the cupboard by a duplicate key.

It appears that wife of the complainant lost the key of the cupboard about two months ago. She made a duplicate key and forgot all about the lost key till this morning when she found the cupboard open and cash and jewellery removed.

The matter was reported to the Gamdevi Police who communicated with the C.I.D. and Inspector Dyer went to the spot and made inquiries. The complainant suspects a servant employed by him some time ago.

Lost In Speculation

A sentence of rigorous imprisonment for one year with a fine of one thousand rupees or in default a further six months' R. I. was passed on Girdharlal Ghelabhai Dalal, who was found guilty of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,382-3-0 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court today.

It was stated for the prosecution that Dalal was employed as a rent collector by one Parshotam Govindji who owned, among others, the "Sri Hari Nivas." Charni Road.

The accused collected the rents and passed on receipts to the tenants but failed to have due entries made in the cash book. The amount, it was stated was misappropriated by him between November 1934 and October 1935.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he lost the money in speculation.

The Magistrate in passing the sentence as above, ordered the amount of fine, if collected, to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

On the night of the 28th instant the police constable on duty at Durga Devi [illegible]action was accosted by one Dhakoo Sakharam who told him a strange story.

Dhakoo said he had been assaulted on the hand with a penknife by one Babaji Rama on the pretext that the former had something to do with the incident of the latter's wife having left him about a month and a half ago.

Dhakoo pointed out the alleged assailant to the constable who arrested him from the same house in which Dhakoo was residing.

The case coming up for hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, this morning, Babaji Rama Rao was ordered to be released on bail failing which he was to be remanded in police custody till 12th December.

MUNICIPAL GREETINGS TO CONGRESS

Socialists Will Move Resolution To Send Felicitations On Jubilee Day

Messrs Y. J. Meherally and M. R. Masani, the Congress Socialist Councillors of the Municipal Corporation, have given notice of the two following resolutions for the December meeting of the Corporation:—

Resolution No. 1.

"That the Corporation extend to the Indian National Congress their felicitations on the completion of the fiftieth year of its eminently useful and inspiring existence and place on record their appreciation of the invaluable contribution to the political, economic and social progress of India made by the Congress during the last fifty years and of its arduous and intrepid efforts in awakening national consciousness and developing the spirit of Service and Sacrifice in the people.

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the President of the Indian National Congress."

Resolution No. 2.

"That on the 30th December 1935, the date fixed for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the National Flag be hoisted on the Municipal Office and other Municipal Buildings.

"That the Commissioner be requested to give effect to this resolution."

DISPUTE OVER ASSESSMENT

Income Tax Commissioner Granted Leave To Appeal To Privy Council

Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Divatia at the High Court granted leave to the Commissioner of Income Tax to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar in the reference regarding the income tax and super tax assessments of the respondents, Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co Ltd.

It appeared that for the year 1930-31, the income tax authorities assessed the respondents on the basis of the printed balance sheet for that year. To this the respondents objected, contending that as the balance sheet contained an undervaluation of the stock, the method adopted by the income tax authorities was incorrect, and that the proper method was to base the assessment on the true value of the stocks.

While for the previous five years the respondent company had been assessed on the basis of the market value of the stock, which was to the benefit of the Crown, for the year 1930-1 the income tax authorities found that the Crown would benefit more by valuing the stock at the figure shown in the profit and loss account and, departing from the existing practice, adopted that method in assessing the company for this particular year.

Dispute In Court

The dispute was then taken to the High Court which decided the point at issue in favour of the respondent company. The Commissioner of Income tax then made the present petition for leave to approach the Privy Council on the following, among other, grounds:—

The Judges erred in holding that the assessment made by the Income tax Officer had not been made in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee and that the income tax officer was not, therefore, entitled to accept the figure of profit shown in the balance sheet of the company.

The Judges erred in holding that the income tax officer was not entitled to disregard the explanation offered by the assessees to the effect that the stock had been undervalued both at the opening and at the closing of the year covered by the accounts in the balance sheet.

Their Lordships granted the leave.

The Advocate-General Mr. Kenneth Kemp instructed by the Government Solicitor appeared for the appellant and Mr. P. B. Vaccha, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the respondents.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S COMPLAINT

Members Resent Discourteous Reply From Standing Committee

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee held at the Corporation Hall on Thursday evening presided over by Dr. K. J. Cursetji, the Chairman, discussion for some time centred round the reply from the Chairman of the Standing Committee to the School Committee's request for a joint meeting with the Standing Committee for consideration of the School Fund Budget.

In reply to this request the Committee was informed that the members of the Standing Committee considered that they would be able to consider the budget better if only the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, attended the conference.

Informal Consultation

The Chairman Dr. Cursetji, informed the members that he had learnt that their proposal was not placed on the agenda but after a special meeting was over, the Chairman informally asked and took the opinion of the members of the Standing Committee.

Mr. I. S. Patel said that if that was the kind of courtesy they received from the Standing Committee they would pay them in their own coin.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said that it was no use rattling their swords in their sabres. If the members of the Standing Committee informally did not wish to have a joint meeting then they were not likely to change their opinion when the question was put to them in the regular fashion.

Some members expressed the opinion that since the Schools Committee was primarily interested in the financial position of the Schools Fund Budget the same should not be left entirely in the hands of the Standing Committee.

After some discussion the committee decided to record the letter of the Secretary of the Standing Committee.

J. P. EXEMPTED FROM RIOT TAX

Commissioner Ordered To Refund Rs. 271 To Property Holder

The petition of Sujanddin E. Kurwe claiming from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the refund of Rs. 271-12-6, being the riot tax paid by him to the respondent under protest was heard at the Bombay High Court on Thursday.

It was stated for the petitioner that he was one of the two owners of a property situate at Abdul Rehman Street. The property stood in the joint names of the petitioner and a person named Habibbhai Mahomedally Kajaji.

The respondent imposed on the petitioner in respect of that property an additional tax for the riot of 1932 and called upon the petitioner to pay two bills, namely, Rs. 250-11 and Rs. 11-11. The petitioner paid the amount under protest contending that he was exempted from the payment of the tax as he was a Justice of the Peace, and a Government servant.

The respondent denied that the petitioner was entitled to exemption, and declined to refund the amount.

Respondents' Plea

It was contended for the respondent that this appeal preferred by the petitioner was under section 217 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and that it was time barred as it was not filed on December 22, 1934.

The facts disclosed in the course of inquiry showed that the respondent caused the bills to be presented to the petitioner on December 7, 1934, for payment of the additional tax. These bills referred to sections 45 and 46 of the City of Bombay Police Act, and contained an intimation to the effect that the period within which an appeal could be preferred against this additional tax was 15 days, and the period within which the exemption under the Magistrate's order could be claimed was one month from the date on which this bill was presented. In this case the exemption from liability was claimed within 13 days after the bills were presented. On December 23, 1934, the Assessor refused to refund any portion of the tax, stating that it had been properly collected. Thereafter the Court was closed for the Christmas holidays till January 3, 1935, on which date the petitioner preferred this appeal.

Fountain Source Of Tax

In his judgment, the then Chief Judge (Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal) observed that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Bombay City Police Act was the fountain source of the tax. The note in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order specifically assigned the work of considering claims for exemption to the Municipal Commissioner and gave 30 days for such claims being lodged with him, as was also mentioned in the bills. This appeal was therefore in time, for the accrual of the cause of action arose after the rejection of the claim by the Municipal Commissioner. As a matter of fact this appeal was preferred within 15 days of the date of the rejection of the petitioner's complaint contained in the respondent's letter dated December 22, 1934.

The order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate explicitly stated that the Justices of the Peace and Government servants were exempted from payment of any portion of this tax. If the appeal were not allowed, the result would be that the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate had not been applied properly. The respondent was therefore ordered to refund Rs. 271-12-6 with costs.

Mr. A. S. Davar and Mr. Akbar Sarela appeared for the Petitioner; and Mr. Clubwala for the Respondent.

KILLED BY SHUNTING ENGINE

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Chandu Laxman Rathe, a watchman of the Watch and Ward Department, Bombay, who was run over and killed by a Shunting Engine on Wednesday, at the Bhopal Shed, near Sandhurst Road Station in Byculla yard.

Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Christmas and New Year Greetings Telegrams (XLTS) will be accepted also for Irish Free State via I.R.C. at rupees 2-8-0 for ten words or less, and four annas for each additional word.

Australian Batting And Bowling Averages

MORRISBY AND OXENHAM ON TOP

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the Australian cricketers who are now touring India as the Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Team. The record includes the five matches played at Rajkot, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Karachi, all on matting wicket. As will be seen Morrisby and Oxenham head the tables of batting and bowling respectively with 73.6 runs per innings and 4.8 runs per wicket.

BATTING

	Innings	Times not out	Highest score	Total	Average
1. Morrisby	3	0	90	221	73.6
2. Ryder	5	2	139*	178	59.1
3. Macartney	2	0	106	115	57.5
4. Love	5	3	46	82	41
5. Allsopp	7	0	51	188	26.8
6. Oxenham	6	3	44*	99	25
7. Ellis	3	1	37*	50	25
8. Wendell Bill	6	0	47	140	23.3
9. Ironmonger	2	1	21*	21	21
10. Bryant	7	1	58*	116	19.2
11. Hendry	6	1	48*	87	17.2
12. Mair	3	0	42	50	166.
13. Leather	2	0	13	26	13
14. Nagel	3	0	13	26	8.6
15. Alexander	3	0	12	14	7

BOWLING

	Overs.	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
1. Oxenham	147	74	198	41	4.8
2. Macartney	8	4	6	1	6
3. Ryder	32	14	57	7	8.1
4. Leather	30.5	8	59	7	8.3
5. Nagel	89.4	29	203	11	18.4
6. Ironmonger	73	33	172	8	21.5
7. Mair	97	22	286	13	22
8. Alexander	31.2	5	85	1	85
9. Hendry	14	3	34	0	—

AUSTRALIANS WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY

Macartney Will Not Play Against Bombay?

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 29.

The Australians leave Poona to-night to reach Bombay early to-morrow morning.

It is reliably understood that Alexander, Ironmonger and Macartney will not play in the match against Bombay commencing to-morrow.

SHAW PROTESTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Bernard Shaw objects to his plays receiving preferential treatment in Italy because they are considered anti-British. He says whilst it is very flattering to be associated with Shakespeare he considers himself one of Britain's best friends, but refuses to have his plays performed on the ground that he is the most anti-British of writers. He has therefore instructed his agents not to apply to Italy for exception in his favour. He adds he is quite friendly to Italy, but could not accept the position of being an anti-British author.

50-MILE CYCLE RACE FOR AMATEURS

The second annual 50-mile cycle race, open to amateurs, under the auspices of the Sassanian Wheelers, will be held on December 15, 1935:—

The start will be from the Prince of Wales Statue at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.).

The route will be two complete rounds of the Oval (Clockwise), Queens Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Worli, Old Parbhadevi Road, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim Bridge, Bandra-Ghodbunder Road, up to the turning point near the Borivli Railway Level Crossing and return over the same course, (subject to alteration).

Entry fee of individual competitors is Rs. 2 and for team events Re. 1 per team of four in addition to the individual entry fees.

The entries close on December 5, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Late entries will be received by the Hon Secretary at Rs. 3 per competitor up to 12 noon of December 10.

Entries will be received by the Hon. Sec. Jolly G. Shroff, 6, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, The Hon. Tr., B. K. Irani, B. Merwan Building, Opposite Grant Road Railway Station and Members of the Organising Committee.

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KOTTAYAM	(East Masi Street)	TINNEVELLY

The Delhi University cricket team which was defeated by Punjab in the Rohinton Baria Tournament

M. M. Naidu is the first Indian to score a century against the Australians at Poona on Thursday. Strange to relate he was dropped by the Hindus in the Quadrangular Final because he failed in the first match against the Parsis.

MACARTNEY RESERVED FOR ALL-INDIA

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Nov. 29.

Macartney will again be among those who will be rested for the next match to be played at Bombay on 30th November and 1st and 2nd December but it is expected that he will be playing in the four-day match commencing on 5th December. Oxenham will be the twelfth man in the team against Bombay, the other three to be committed being Macartney Ironmonger and Alexander.

Allsopp has a touch of fever but it is expected that he will play. Otherwise Oxenham will be playing.

FAMOUS JOCKEY RETIRES

Frank Keogh, the famous American jockey who rode with great success in France and also visited India some years ago, winning races for Mr. Kelso and the late Mr. R. H. Gahagan, has returned to America to devote the rest of his life to training.

M. C. C. v. Queensland

(SPECIAL CABLE)
BRISBANE Nov. 29.

In a four-day match between M. C. C. versus Queensland which commenced to-day, Queensland made 203 (Bensted 64 Langridge 4 for 53) and M. C. C. 60 for no loss.

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.

The twentyfourth game in the World's Chess Championship was drawn. The scores are now Elekhine 7, Euwe 7, drawn 10.

Madras Corporation & Congress Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Mr. Damodaram Naidu, Councillor, Madras Corporation has given notice of the following resolution which he intends moving in Council of the Corporation on 3rd December:—

This Council resolves to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Congress in a fitting manner and sanctions Rs. 500 towards the expenses connected therewith.

LUCKNOW.—The Governor accompanied by Lady Haig with personal staff left for Cawnpore where he stays till the morning of December 2 before proceeding to Allahabad.

POONA MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Ryder Declares "Aussies" Innings After Completing His Century

POONA, Nov. 29.

By knocking up 102 runs in 70 minutes yesterday the Australian first pair Hendry and Wendell Bill had given cause for justifiable expectations of some big hitting this morning especially as Ryder would have had to put the home side in some time after Lunch but Hendry's dismissal without adding to his overnight score and Wendell Bill losing his wicket by an l-b-w decision had the effect of discouraging hopes of some bright cricket and the first hour's play produced 70 runs.

Hendry was snapped up behind the wicket but in partnership with Morrisby, Wendell Bill put on 47 runs for the second wicket before he stopped a ball with his pads and was given out. There were seven fours in the scores of Hendry as well as Wendell Bill (156/2/70) Bill had batted very confidently and was looking set for a century.

Ryder came in and treated the crowd with some grand drives, most of which were well-fielded by Deodhar, Talukdar and Nayudu. Indeed, the fielding of the Poona team was well up to the standard of their opponents yesterday. Talukdar at first slip then took in excellent style a fast catch, going away on his left and Morrisby left the crease at 186 with his 26.

Allsopp joined Ryder but was soon dismissed.

Apparently Ryder's policy was to let his side have as much batting as possible and he himself played carefully. He reached his 50, which included five fours, in 85 minutes.

At lunch the score was 257 for four wickets.

STINGLESS BOWLING.

Maharashtra's bowling was so completely devoid of sting or guile, that the way Hyder and Bryant, two of the hardest hitters in the Australian team, treated it must be described as merciful. They merely drove the ball hard up and down and just walked across. Ryder had only eight boundary strokes in his 100 which he scored in 170 minutes' leisurely play. Neither he nor Bryant gave the semblance of a chance.

A word must however be put in for the fielding. It could not be bettered.

Deodhar, Talukdar, Nagarwalla and Mohoni stopped the hardest shots cleanly and threw in accurately every time.

Ryder declared when he had reached his century.

Maharashtra commenced their second innings a couple of overs before tea.

The Maharashtra batsmen made no attempt to score and were continually barracked by the crowd to hit out or get out. A catch which Ryder took in slips to dismiss Nazirali was very difficult and was taken high overhead.

The match ended in draw.

The Team leaves to-night for Bombay where they will meet the Bombay team to-morrow

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings) 205

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings).

Hendry c Doctor, b Mohini	62
Wendell-Bill l.b.w. b Sohini	70
Morrisby c Talukdar, b Mohini	36
Allsopp, b Datar	15
Ryder (not out)	101
Bryant (not out)	60
Extras	15
Total (for four wickets)	349

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Datar	26	9	59	1
Nazirali	16	21	54	0
Mohini	36	3	01	2
Talukdar	5	0	40	0
Chief of Jath	6	0	37	0
Sohoni	8	0	19	1
Deodhar	5	0	22	0

Dr. Miss B. N. Vakil, M.B.B.S., (Bom.), D.T.M. (Liv.) L.M. (Dublin), who has been appointed Director of the Health Visitors' Institute, New Nagpada, Bombay, which was recently declared open by Lady Brabourne.

Nimbalkar	3	0	12	0

MAHARASTRA (II Innings).

Nimbalkar (not out)	23
Nazirali, c Ryder, b Leather	12
Sohoni (not out)	6
Extra	1
Total (for one wicket	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	6	1	18	1
Hendry	5	1	6	0
Oxenham	4	2	5	0
Wendell-Bill	2	0	10	0
Bryant	2	1	1	0

POONA FETES "AUSSIES"

(From Our Special Correspondent).
POONA, Nov. 29.

At the end of to-day's game a brilliant "At Home" was given in honour of the Australian Cricket Team by the Poona Residents Reception Committee. The grounds in front of the Council Hall were tastefully decorated and illuminated with multi-coloured lights. The elite of the town numbering about 500 attended prominent among them being H. H. the Ruler of Savantvadi and Lady Veysey.

POONA'S AMBITION.

Mr. Mackaie in a nice little speech gave expression to the great pleasure of the residents of Poona in having the Australians in their midst. It was heightened he said by the fact that they had agreed to come here straight from Karachi and to sandwich a two-day's hard play between the long train journey and the two strenuous matches at Bombay. The Poona people had seen some excellent cricket and although they had not been able to beat the Australians they could hope to do so, may be soon, if they could discover two or three fast bowlers (laughter and cheers). He hoped the Australians would find their tour of India as enjoyable as their game had been to Indians and that when they left for Australia they would feel that it would be worth while to come back here some time.

RIGHT SPIRIT COUNTS.

Ryder responding expressed on behalf of himself and his team their keenest appreciation of the kindness they had met with "here in Poona as everywhere else in India."

"Next time the Australian Team comes out to India" added Ryder referring to Poona "We shall certainly have a serious talk with the Australian Board of Control to give Poona a more extended visit than the one of mere two days. (Applause).

Ryder concluded by saying that playing the game in right spirit was all that mattered irrespective of who won. "That's what we are going to do," he said. "and if after seeing these two-days' interesting cricket you consider you have had your money's worth everyone will have reason to be satisfied."

Selections For To-day's Races

Abundance Fancied To Win Chief Event

(BY "SENEX".)

The following are the selections for the 3rd Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:—

1ST RACE.
FAUST .. 1
LAYIQ PASHA .. 2
IMBRATOL .. 3

2ND RACE.
ADVOCATE .. 1
SUHAMA .. 2
GHOJAL SAAD .. 3

3RD RACE.
PROVENCE ROSE .. 1
COLUMBIAN .. 2
WOOLWORTH .. 3

4TH RACE.
ALHARITH .. 1
ALMAS .. 2
NASSIRWAN .. 3

5TH RACE.
BETTY BOOP .. 1
THORNHAM .. 2
MAYCOCK .. 3

6TH RACE.
CASH SWEEP .. 1
KIRKIBOST .. 2
TREE TOP .. 3

7TH RACE.
ABUNDANCE .. 1
DINOS .. 2
DR. STRABISMUS .. 3

8TH RACE.
GREEK GLEN .. 1
POMPHIDOR .. 2
BALLYLINCH .. 3

9TH RACE.
JAHAN ARA .. 1
AL HAZAR .. 2
BREACH .. 3

DAILY DOUBLE

PROVENCE ROSE & CASH SWEEP.

DAILY TREBLE

BETTY BOOP, ABUNDANCE, & GREEK GLEN.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON PARSI CLERK

An ingenious ruse alleged to have been adopted by an Insurance Agent to defraud a Parsi clerk in the Municipality, on the eve of his retirement, of Rs. 475 after persuading him to take out a Policy for Rs. 40,000, was alleged before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day when Bhogilal Hiralal Shah, who was re-arrested on a charge of cheating was produced in court.

The complainant Dhunjisha Nowroji Jariwala stated that he read an advertisement published by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation offering to insure persons of very small means or resources for a very large sum. He was on the eve of retirement and seized the opportunity of getting himself insured with the company.

He had an interview with the accused in his office at Churchgate Street and got particulars of the scheme. The complainant accepted the terms offered for a sum of Rs. 2,000 policy and paid to the accused Rs. 55 as the first premium.

The following day the accused called on the complainant and persuaded him to increase the policy by another Rs. 2,000 and received Rs. 55 on the first premium. He was promised the policy on July 1, 1935.

Big Policy Offered

The complainant alleged that he did not receive the policy and he saw the accused in his office. The accused represented that he remitted the amount collected from him to the company asking them o hold it as a deposit as he was confident he would be able to persuade the complainant to take out a life insurance policy for Rs. 40,000 on extraordinarily easy terms.

Jariwala, however, pleaded that his circumstances would not permit taking out so big a policy and it was impossible for him to pay Rs. 385 every year as he was about to retire.

The accused it is alleged told Jariwala that he should not entertain any fears of being unemployed as he would take him on the staff of the Insurance Company on Rs. 100 a month.

Completely Won

The kindness and consideration shown by the accused towards his prospective Rs. 40,000 Policy-holder, completely won Jariwalla's confidence and he agreed to take out a policy for Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Jariwala now entertained no misgivings about his future prosperity and returned home a happier man. He drew out a pay order for Rs. 225 on his savings Bank account and handed it to the accused in payment of his first premium for the sum of Rs. 40,000 he had insured with the company. He also paid to the accused a sum of Rs. 140 by way of sundry expenses.

Sometime later Mr. Jariwala received a letter from the company that the proposal for Rs. 40,000 had been cancelled as the premium had not been paid. He saw the accused who, it is stated, assured the complainant that he was quite safe and as good as a Rs. 40,000 policy-holder. The company had made a slight error which would soon be rectified.

Mr. Jariwala was no longer in a happier mood and he started brooding over his misfortune. He asked the accused to set matters right immediately.

On October 15, the accused gave him a cheque for Rs. 100 as a part of the money mulcted from the complainant. This cheque was dishonoured and Mr. Jariwala again went to see the accused but found the office had been vacated and accused had absconded.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 500 in cash with one surety in like amount.

Japanese Crew Strike Ends

KARACHI Nov. 29.

On receipt of a cable from Kobe satisfactory to the crew of the "Holland Maru" as regards wages and treatment the strike on the vessel has ended and the vessel is due to sail for Calcutta.—A.P.

Read

C. G. MACARTNEY

the famous Australian cricketer

in **'THE HINDU'** (Madras)

Exclusive Daily Review of the

AUSTRALIANS' MATCHES

You can buy "The Hindu" at the cricket ground, or apply to the Bombay Office, "The Hindu", Ahmedabad House, Ballard Estate.

Subscription: *Monthly* Rs. 2/4; *Quarterly*, Rs. 6/9

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsir Shud 4, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 3, 1354
Parsi: Khordad 25, 1305
Hightide: 2-26; 14-21
Lowtide: 8-43; 20-19
Sunrise: 6h. 54m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m
Bombay V. "Aussies" Cricket match 10-45 a.m.
Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. Viceroy of India with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Third Day.
Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Bombay Cricket Association, Esplanade Maidan.

SUNDAY, December 1.

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Bombay Cricket Association, Esplanade Maidan.

MONDAY, December 2

Maharaja of Patiala's Australian Eleven vs. Bombay Cricket Association, Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Engineering Congress, 21st annual session, to be opened by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, Library Hall, Royal Institute of Science, 3-30 p.m.
The Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, Golden Jubilee: The Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will give away prizes, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, 4-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 3.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMANA CEREMONY

MRS. VIRBALA wife of Dr. N. F. Sheth died on Friday the 29th inst. The uthamana ceremony will be held on Saturday the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. at the residence of Dr. Sheth at 137, Girgaon Back Road.

BIRTH CONTROL BROADCAST

"Mrs. Margaret Sanger will broadcast from the Bombay Studio to-day (Saturday) at 8-15 p.m. a talk on "What Birth Control can do for India".

ARYA SAMAJ.

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on the duty of an Aryasamajist to-day Saturday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of St. Mary's High School will play at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla Bombay, to-day Saturday commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Muroran Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 30th instant.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The third weekly Musical Concert will be held to-day, Saturday, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gayan Hall of the Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya Suratwala Bldg. New Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Anna Karenina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Mithi Najar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Red Salute" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Glass Key" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Murderer" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"She Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Scots at Home.* A St. Andrew's Day Programme for "Scots Abroad.". 8-15 p.m. The BBC Dance Orchestra,* directed by Henry Hall. 8-40 p.m. Ulster V. New Zealand Interval summary and a running commentary on the second half of the Rugby Union football match by Captain H.B.T. Wakelam. Relayed from Ravenhill Park, Belfast. 9-30 p.m. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Reels and Strathspeys.† 10-30 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Clan Alpine left Suez on the morning of Thursday, November 28.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj there will be a public lecture today Saturday at 5-30 p.m. on "God and the Guru" by Dr. Sarma K. Lakshman, of Pudukotah.

LOST AND FOUND

Found a pair of spectacles with case at the Matunga (B.B. and C.I.R.) Station on Saturday last. The owner can take it from the Secretary to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle".

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

The examinations of the All-India Sanskrit and Spiritual University and the Kashi Ayurvedic Sammilani affiliated to it will commence on the 15th April, 1936, and continue upto the 19th April, 1936.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas will be held to-day Saturday at 10-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Bag, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle, Bombay.

"HINDU MARRIAGE"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, will deliver a lecture on 'The Future of Hindu Marriages' in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir to-day Saturday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. N. Gokhale, will preside.

"STREE DHARMA"

Fourth Week At The Krishna

That artistic talent and picturesque handling of a not unusual type of theme can still make a splendid appeal is again proved by the fact Kanval Movietone's "Stree Dharma" running for the fourth week at the Krishna Talkies.

The theme as we had stated before is founded on the story of a devoted woman who in spite misery and starvation, in spite of wickedness and cruelty of her husband wins him ultimately to goodness and temperance. What matters in the picture however is the manner in which it is handled, the standard of acting reached by character roles, the photographic effects and of course the music. In every one of these the production takes a high rank among Indian pictures. The picture was directed by Mr. C. N. Rafi who has already earned a reputation in Indian cinema world for his achievements; the photography was done by Mr. Krishna Gopal and he has left little room for improvement in the present picture; Mehtab and the golden-voiced Noorjahan shoulder the leading roles and the success of the picture is enough testimony to their ability.

The picture is running this week again and anyone looking out for an entertaining time after exhaustive work can find here complete relief and enjoyment.

Harijans' Tribute To Late Mr. Devadhar

A public meeting of the Harijans of Bombay was held at the Municipal Employee's Chawl, Valpakhadi, to express their sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India. Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri presided over the meeting which was very largely attended by Harijan men and women, particularly those belonging to the Kathiawad, Meghwal community. Speeches were made referring to Mr. Devadhar's services to the cause of Harijan uplift both in Bombay and outside, and several Harijan leaders testified to the great benefits that the community had derived from the pioneer efforts on the cause of social betterment and economic uplift first taken in hand by Mr. Devadhar in 1910. They bewailed the lack of success that had attended the activities of the co-operative societies for debt redemption started by Mr. Devadhar in 1915, mainly because of the absence of education and internal dissensions in the community. Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri in bringing the proceedings to a close paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Devadhar's work as a great social servant who had dedicated his life to the relief of suffering and to the service of humanity. Mr. Devadhar was one of the earliest among their public workers to make the cause of the Harijans his own cause, and he had succeeded in interesting several co-workers in the same cause much to the advantage of the Harijan community. It was indeed a misfortune for the country that it should lose at this juncture when the Harijan problem had assumed a complicated aspect so devoted a friend of the Harijans as Mr. Devadhar who formed a valuable link between them and the other sections of the Hindu community.

PLAZA OPENS TO-DAY

Private Show Of "She" Draws Large Gathering To Dadar's New Cinema

Nearly a thousand guests responded to the invitations of Messrs. Dastur and Surveyor, Architects, proprietors of the Plaza Talkies Cinema at Dadar, on Friday evening to witness a private show of "She," the famous screen-version of Sir Rider Haggard's exciting and weird story, with which this new and uptodate Cinema opens its doors to the public from Saturday (to-day.) In the interval, the gathering was treated to refreshments on a sumptuous scale.

The film, which will be shown from to-day throughout the week, is remarkable for its combination of drama and awe inspiring spectable. It graphically portrays the story of the goddess ruler of the fabulous and fantastic kingdom of Kor, known as "She," who keeps death at bay and enjoys perpetual youth by bathing in a flame as of blazing fire.

ROMANTIC TWIST

The story begins with the perilous journey, through ice-barred trail of Leo Vincey and Archibald Holly, both scientists, and their protege Tanya, in search of the elixir of life. A romantic and dramatic twist is given to the story by the startling developments which ensue particularly the rivalry between Tanya and "She" for the affections of Leo. The spectacular grandeur of the film is to a great extent due to the efforts of the producer, Merian C. Cooper, who has to his credit many outstanding screen spectacles. Helen Gahagen portrays with superb artistry the title role of "She" and Helen Mack contributes fine and sympathetic performance of her exacting role as Tanya. Randolph Scott's work as Leo is marked with the appropriate restraint and understanding.

Barbers Organise

The Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Union writes:—

A meeting of the local barbers was held on Thursday evening at Foras Road under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar to form their Union. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Karnik, Deshpande, Kondvikar, Mohmad Ibrahim and various others exhorting the Saloon workers to unite to secure the redress of their grievances A resolution was passed forming 'The Hair-cutting Saloon Workers' Union' with four annas as monthly subscription and an office at Foras Road.

A Provisional Committee with Mr. Nimbkar as chairman, A. G. Pandit as Secretary and Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. V. B. Karnik, G. K. Sawant, Naik and eleven others, was elected to run the Union.

A resolution was also passed, formulating the demands of the workers, and also giving support to Bakhale's Bill.

BRUTALLY DONE TO DEATH

Gruesome Tragedy At Khetwadi

The junction of Khetwadi 10th Lane with Khetwadi Back Road presented a scene of riotous bloodshed at midnight on Thursday when Akhtar Shah Nassimkhan, a Pathan, was picked up in an unconscious condition from a pool of blood, his brain protruding from the skull.

The victim died on the way to the hospital. His brother, a watchman, by name Maulashah, also sustained serious injuries in the affray and he was treated in the hospital for weal marks, contused wounds and abrasions.

The accused was brought before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court to-day and ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 13th December.

An inquest on the deceased man was opened this morning.

Mowlishah Narim Khan in giving evidence stated that he was a watchman doing duty at Khetwadi Back Road.

The deceased, his younger brother aged 25, was also a watchman.

The assailants were also watchmen in the employ of a Pathan, named Abdul Khalik.

Witness and deceased had borrowed the sum of Rs. 1,000 from Abdul Khalik. There was some trouble over the payment of the borrowed sum, resulting in witness and deceased taking the benefit of the Insolvency Act.

This being insufficient to stop the demands of Khalik, the two brothers lodged a complaint against him in the Girgaum Police Court, that case was compounded, and Khalik was warned not to molest them.

Ultimately, yesterday at 12-15 midnight, witness was standing at a Bidi shop at Khetwadi, when Alladatkhan came up to him, and began to pick a quarrel. Witness's brother (deceased) happened to come up, and prevented any trouble.

A while later, Gulmohamedsta appeared with a lathi, he and Alladatkhan had an altercation with deceased, with the result that both of them assaulted deceased with lathis, till he dropped unconscious. The two Pathans then ran away towards Sandhurst Road.

A policeman then appeared on the scene, and helped to remove deceased to hospital, but he expired on the way.

Further hearing of the inquest was adjourned till the 11th December, pending police investigations.

JAIN TEMPLE ENTRY SUIT

Parties Come To Settlement

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard the suit filed by Kanji Udeshi against Champsey Cooverji and others in connection with his exclusion from a Jain temple.

Mr. Makanji Mehta with Mr. S. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Lala & Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. Laljı, instructed by Messrs. Minocheher Manchershaw Hiralal & Co., represented the defendants.

The plaintiff is a Dasa Oswal Jain and follower of Jain Swetambar Murtipujak religion. The defendants are the Trustees of Shri Anantnathji at Dongri Street in Bombay. Upto October 1929, according to the plaintiff, he used to visit the temple and enter the "Gabharas" or inner shrines for worshipping the idols and no hindrance or obstacle was placed in his way. Since October 1929, however, the secretary of the Temple was preventing him from entering the temple and the inner shrines.

As the Temple was open to all members of the Jain Swetamber Murtipujak community, the plaintiff, as a member of that community, claimed the right of entering the shrines for worship, and submitted that he was wrongfully prevented by the Secretary.

THE DEFENCE

The suit was contested by the defendants who stated that the Pancha Cutchi Oswal Jain sect to which the plaintiff belonged was a small sect in which widow remarriages were allowed and therefore members of that sect were ex-communicated the Cutchi Dasa Oswal Caste of Bombay to which the defendants belonged. Members of the former sect were only allowed to have "darshan" at the temple but had no rights of worship in the inner shrine such as were enjoyed by the members of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal caste.

At the hearing of the suit, the parties came to a settlement and his lordship accordingly passed a consent decree declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to enter the "Gabharas" to worship and to perform, at his own cost, the ceremonies called "Samarjik," "Pratikraman," "Pausadh" and "Nav Pad Kriya". The plaintiff, however, was not entitled to take any part in feasts given by the Cutchi Dasa Oswal caste after Nav Padh ceremony.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Spurious Drugs

It is agreed on all hands that a beginning must be made towards implementing the conclusions of the Drugs Enquiry Committee in suitable measures to safeguard the interests of thousands of victims. Bombay, unhappily is not free from the evil of providing a "good" market for these spurious drugs. For checking the evil, the provincial Governments have been asked to send in their suggestions and they may be ready by January next. The Government of India would consider the reports and by means of joint effort, it is expected, something substantial may be done, by opening laboratories and training more chemical analysers and regulating and supervising drug trade in a more effective manner.

Duty Of Medical Profession

Next to Bengal, Bombay has the largest interest in his drug trade, as an importing centre. For this conclusion statistics furnished the report of the Drugs Enquiry Committee 1930-31, are relied upon. And since the report was published there may have been considerable fall in imports owing to the development of indigenous industry; but that in no way lessens the importance of Bombay. It will be quite in the fitness of things, that Bombay should have a decent laboratory with suitable and adequate apparatus. Western and Southern India has many chemical industries and with the assistance and guidance of such a vast laboratory, trade would, indeed, prosper and the people will be assured that what they take in is genuine stuff and not faked. It will be for the medical profession in Bombay, which is considered the best organised in the whole country, to interest itself in the opening of such a laboratory which will be something more than a mere purity-testing institution, and will be helpful to the indigenous industry.

Petition Against Inamdar

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

The tenants of the Inami village of Nashirpur, a village near the town of Dohad, have it is surmised petitioned the authorities against the Inamdar, who is alleged to have been recovering more land revenue than the Government and exacting forced labour The local socialist committee, is, it seems interesting itself in this affair.

LOHANA LADIES ELOCUTION

The above Elocution Competition will be held to-day Saturday, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Kanbai's Wadi, Kandewadi, Twenty-two ladies will speak Mrs. Gangaben, Patel, Mrs. Mudrika Anjara and Mrs. Diwaliben Rathad will act as judges.

ROAD BETWEEN MANORI AND UTAN.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, has communicated with Mr. Paul Pereira, of Orlem, that he will be pleased to visit Gorai on Tuesday the 17th December 1935 for the purpose of inspecting and surveying the ground required for the above road in question.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

A meeting of the General Council of the Party will be held to-day Saturday at 6-30 p.m. in the office of the Party.

This meeting will be followed at 7 p.m. by an informal meeting of alll members of the Party when Mr. M. R. Masani will initiate a discussion on "the Party and the Coming Year."

MOTHERLAND'S YOUTH SOCIETY

"Motherland's Youth Society's Annual Dance will be held to-day Saturday, at 9 p.m. at Thakersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Pier. Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala will preside. Admission Rs. 1-8-0 (ladies free) Right of Admission reserved."

A. I. Co-operative Conference

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The fourth All-India Co-operative Conference will be held at Bangalore on the 10th, 11th and 12th April, 1936. An influential reception committee, with Sir K. P. Puttana Chetty as Chairman.

METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Institute of Commerce, Hari Nivas' Hindu Colony, Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A., J.P., Officer-incharge, League of Nations, Indian Bureau, will deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Education and Employment" at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga G.I.P. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Saturday.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Commander M. Farquhar, Lieut: E. H. Chavasse and Lieut: L. F. Manton lunched at Government House on Friday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House; on Friday: Lieut: General Sir Ivo Vesey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. E. F. Bedford, Major General and Mrs S. J. P. Scobell, Captain and Mrs. A. G. Maundrell, Colonel D.R.C. Hartley, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. E. D. Caddell, Lt: Colonel W.W. Gillum, Lt: Colonel R.D.E. Darell, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. E. C. Walters, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. M. H. Elliott, Lt: Colonel O. G. Edwards, Major and Mrs. G. W. Will, Major V.A.C. Yate, Major T. K. Newbigging, Lieut: Commander J. Lawrence, Major and Mrs. R. A. Stubbings, Major and Mrs. L. A. Loup, Miss I. E. Kinkead, Mr. J. A. R. Freeland and Mr. P. S. Luard

THE REGAL Daily 3 Shows at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

THE Capitol To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

IT'S GAY! IT'S ROMANTIC! IT'S EXCITING!
The laughs pop like a string of firecrackers in this gay picture of two lovers who were so busy jumping from the frying pan into the fire that Cupid had a hard time catching up with them!
BARBARA STANWYCK
in
Red Salute
with ROBERT YOUNG
An Edward Small Production.
A Reliance Picture Presented by Harry M. Goetz
Directed by Sidney Lanfield
Released thru United Artists

Also MICKEY MOUSE in "MAN FRIDAY"

PATHE

The kind of a lover who'd tell Mae West to go out and get herself a reputation!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1935

ADIEU

Sir Robert Cassels, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in this country on Thursday and Sir Philip Chetwode, the retiring Chief, leaves the Indian shores to-day. Events like these hardly create any stir in the country; for, while such officials come and go, the old Army policy goes on with little appreciable change from year to year or even from decade to decade. For generations past the entire nation has protested against the unconscionably heavy cost of the Army in India, but the cost continues to be oppressive, with but nominal retrenchment during the last few years. And the retiring Army chief seems to have cried halt even to this slow pace of economy. Similarly, for a generation and more India has demanded rapid Indianisation of the Army, and Government in general and the Army chiefs in particular often express sympathy for the demand. But in practice the reform is progressing only at snail's pace. In short the old Army policy still persists substantially, and the people have, therefore, little reason to enthuse over the incoming or outgoing Commanders-in-Chief.

What Delays Indianisation?

So far as talk about Army Indianisation is concerned, Sir Philip Chetwode cannot be accused of eschewing it. Probably he has indulged in it far more than his predecessors did. Often enough he has spoken as if he were himself extremely anxious about Indianisation but hindrances in some form or other came from the Indians themselves. For instance, in the course of his speech at his final inspection of the Indian Military Academy but a few days ago, he wondered how Indianisation could be a success unless the competition among suitable candidates for admission to the Academy was double and treble what it was. To suggest, as Sir Philip does, that Army Indianisation is delayed, not as a result of the policy of Government, but by lack of military talent or ambition among Indians themselves is, as we have remarked before, an unwarranted insult to the country; when as a matter of fact competition among suitable candidates can be twenty or thirty times what it is, if only Government's tests of suitability are fair and based on pure merit and if the number of vacancies is increased.

Sir Philip's Responsibility

The truth of the matter is that the supply adjusts itself to the demand, and Sir Philip Chetwode is responsible, perhaps more than anybody else, for fixing the intake of the Academy at sixty cadets a year. That question, like several others about the Academy, should have been discussed and decided by the Committee specially appointed for the purpose in accordance with a resolution of the Defence Sub-Committee of the R. T. Conference. But when the Committee met with Sir Philip as Chairman, he arbitrarily ruled that the question of the intake of the Academy was for Government to decide and not within the competence of the Committee. Other members of the Committee like Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar and Sir Abdur Rahim protested and pointed out that, if Government fixed the intake at sixty cadets a year, the Army would not be Indianised at any time, which was not the intention of the Defence Sub-Committee. But the protests were vain and the Army Chief was obstinate. Let the truth be plainly told: India possesses ample enough military talent, and, whatever the policy officially followed, the day will not be far when Indians alone will defend and govern their country. And we trust Sir Philip Chetwode will live long enough to see that day.

Educational Reform

Hardly a week passes nowadays without some educationist condemning the present system of education in the country as being too bookish or otherwise unsuited to the real present needs of the country. Such condemnation has, indeed, been the burden of song of almost every recent convocation address or presidential address at an educational conference. But, as Principal H. V. Hampton observed at a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Association on Wednesday, while all are agreed that the present system needs complete remodelling, the attempts so far made have only been by way of patching up the old system here and there. One may go further and say that not many educationists seem to have clear and definite convictions about the new system that the country needs. Educational conferences have not given a clear enough lead in this respect. Some helpful practical suggestions may well be expected from the newly formed Central Advisory Education Board, which, though dominated by Government's nominees, includes some experienced educationists.

One of the most baffling questions confronting the educational reformer is the relation of education to the eternal problem of employment. Culture is not the only ideal of a University, which cannot disclaim responsibility in enabling its students to obtain an honourable living for themselves or to add to the wealth of the nation. As Sahabji Maharaj Anand Swarup put it in his learned convocation address to the Agra University the other day, the very name of University suggests its duty to promote universal knowledge, capable of serving both the material and the spiritual needs of the country or of humanity. The problem before educationists, therefore, is how best to harmonise culture with practical utility. And as this is now recognised by all, reformers should suggest clear constructive ideas about realising his ideal.

A Just Protest

Dr. H. D. Kanga, who has resigned from the Selection Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has not given, it is said, any reasons for this action. But the fact that the letter of resignation was sent in on the 25th instant, the very day on which the selection of the All-India team was announced, makes it all but certain that he has resigned as a protest against the selection of the Yuvaraj of Patiala as Captain of the Indian Team against Australia in supersession of several others who are far more fitted for the honour. He, therefore, deserves to be congratulated on his bold stand in this matter. If it were a minor point of difference, Dr. Kanga would have been the last person to embarrass his colleague on the eve of the first unofficial Test. But the wrong selection of Captain is a serious matter; for apart from the personal injustice to the more capable persons that have been superseded, the blunder jeopardises the reputation of Indian cricket and threatens to perpetuate the snobbery that has long marked the selection of the Indian team in international matches. In view of the unmistakable public opinion the Yuvaraj will be well advised if he himself gracefully declines the honour thrust upon him.

TOLSTOY

Some Reminiscences

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.
(By Air Mail).

In connection with the approach of the 25th anniversary of the death of Count Leo Tolstoi great preparations are being made to mark the day November 20th in memory of the great writer.

The Soviet press has already begun publishing articles, interviews and hithertoforth unpublished documents and works of Tolstoi. Below I give the reminiscences of Mr. N. N. Gusysev, who was secretary to Leo Tolstoi for a number of years. It is interesting to notice through what is said by Mr. Gusysev how Tolstoi hated war.

"Lev Nikolayevitch was very sincere. In 1905 he was visited by an officer of the Semyonovski regiment, which put down the uprising in Moscow. The officer related how he had saved 11 persons from being shot and expected to be praised for it. But Lev Nikolayevitch frowned and said: 'If you had come before your regiment and taken off your epaulettes, probably you would have saved 1,000 persons, not 11. By remaining in the regiment you showed your cowardice.'

"In May, 1908, Tolstoi wrote his famous article against capital punishment, "I Refuse to Be Silent" in which he declared that if capital punishment was not abolished he wanted "to have a noose on his old throat." Having read excerpts from the article—the entire article was published only by the illegal press—a Moscow woman sent him a small box containing a long rope with the following letter: "Count, you can do it yourself, without inconveniencing the Government. It is easy and you will greatly please Russian mothers and all the Russian people."

"To my surprise, Tolstoi took this gift very calmly and dictated a letter to the woman asking her to explain why she hated him so much. Of course the answer never came."

The following incident shows how much Tolstoi disliked Tzarist servants and lackies. Someone told Tolstoi that Stakhovich, former leader of the nobility and later Ambassador to Spain under the Provisional Government, had made a speech in which he declared that the nobles were ready to go to the stake for the Christian faith and to the guillotine for the Tzar. Smiling sarcastically Tolstoi interrupted adding: "And for 20 kopecks—anywhere."

RECENT HINDU LAW ON ADOPTION

(BY N. V. BHONDE, LL.B.)

The Hindu Law of adoption has been a subject of different interpretation by the Privy Council and by various judicial authorities and consequently the litigant public in general and members of the Hindu community in particular are at a loss to know as to what is the meaning and significance of the right of adoption by a Hindu widow in this respect and whether such an adoption divests the estate already vested in other persons after the death of the adoptive father. The question has engaged the attention of lawyers and advocates of the rights of Hindu widows, since the ruling of the Privy Council in 1933, wherein it has been held that a widow of a member in the joint family can validly adopt a boy without the consent of the undivided coparceners and it has the effect of divesting an estate already vested in the surviving co-parceners. This decision was re-affirmed and in a sense amplified by the rulings in Amerenda v. Santansingh and Vijayasingh v. Shivalingji by the highest judicial tribunal in the realm. But a very recent decision of the Bombay High Court has given a rude shock to the theory that a valid adoption by a widow brings in its train the estate of her deceased husband for the benefit of the boy. I refer to the case Shankar Vinayak v. Ramrao Sakharam, reported in 37 B. L. R. page 786, in which it has been held that an adoption by a widow of a coparcener who died before his undivided full brothers and divided step-brother is valid but it has not the effect of divesting an estate which has already vested in a collateral relative of the husband. Thus an adoption is legal and valid for the purpose of continuing the line and for the spiritual benefit of the adoptive father and yet it is ineffective for the purpose of divesting a vested estate. In such cases, there is no provision or estate out of which the adopted boy can offer oblations and perform rituals and ceremonies conducive to the spiritual benefit of the deceased father and forefathers in the new line. He is to adopt a new name without being clothed with a new estate. It is doubtful whether this severance of spiritual objects

(Continued on page 8—Col. 7.)

EGYPT

How It Succumbed To British Blandishments

By K. F. NARIMAN. II

So long as Mahomed Ali, the Great, the founder and maker of modern Egypt was on the Egyptian Throne, British diplomacy did not succeed. Though a most progressive and enlightened ruler and full of enthusiasm and ideas, to introduce modern reforms in his country, he was far-seeing enough to understand that once he allowed foreign, particularly, British capital and skill to penetrate, it would ultimately lead to political and economical domination; and hence he firmly resisted till the last all British encroachments, tactfully refusing, with thanks, all the proferred and apparently generous and tempting offers of capital, skill and expert knowledge, for the development and progress on modern lines of Egypt. However, without that foreign help he managed his internal affairs so well and skilfully that during his fairly long regime Egypt attained a very high and prosperous position, and all possible reforms and developments were introduced without any foreign help or assistance and without in the least endangering his political or economic independence. He successfully outwitted the clever manoeuvring of several British diplomats, including Palmerston and Napier so that till 1800 matters looked very bright and secure for Egypt; and if she had been allowed to develop on the same independent lines without foreign interference, to-day like Turkey, she would not only have retained her economic and political independence, but would also have been a most progressive, prosperous and fully developed country, thus demonstrating that an oriental country could attain its full height without foreign help, advice or co-operation.

British Diplomacy

However, this good fortune did not last long, and Sayeed Pasha (1854-63), one of the weak-minded and extravagant successors of Mahomed Ali, the Great, succumbed to British diplomatic blandishments that had been so successfully resisted for years by his worthy, far-seeing, strong-willed and patriotic predecessor. Like some of the modern oriental potentates, he had a craze for the so-called western civilization, western methods and progress and easily walked into the ready-made trap, prepared by the clever British diplomats. During his regime the country was flooded with western "experts" adventurers, each with his chimerical pet scheme for supposed improvements and reforms in all directions. They all promised within a short time to satisfy his craze and desire to convert Egypt into modern Utopia, and extravagant development schemes grew up like mushrooms, the authors, financiers and even executors as contractors, being mostly the same individuals or groups forming themselves into British Syndicates for the improvement and development of Egypt. His another successor, Ismail, followed the same downward drift. There were canal and irrigation schemes, wasteful and fanciful, like our development and reclamation schemes in Bombay. A net-work of railways and telegraphs, roads, bridges and other expensive huge and superfluous undertakings followed in quick succession, the British financier taking the fullest advantage of the situation. And with each step of supposed progress and development, the British economic and political grip became proportionately more and more tightened. The method was systematic: first a very tempting and magnificent scheme was prepared by British experts; as there were no funds in the Egyptian treasury to meet the heavy outlay, the British financiers and bankers, would next very obligingly come forward to advance very heavy loans at excessive rates of interest. Then such gigantic and tremendous undertakings would only be entrusted to British experts who were supposed to be the best in the world, though in actual practice many of them often turned out to be first class bunglers, and a firm of British contractors and engineers as consultants and advises with a formidable array of fat-salaried and highly paid British staff, completed the vicious circle.

Swelling Loan

To crown all, a British accountant and auditor was engaged to examine and audit these accounts, and the result of their labours and scrutiny were that, in 1877 the then poor Khalif found a debt to his account, mostly inherited liabilities from his ancestors, to the enormous sum of £52,554,200, although the actual amount received by that day was £35,437,474. The amount had automatically swelled, apparently, by favourable exchange and accumulated interests but mostly by unseen and unfelt mystic methods of window-dressing. And within a few years more the debt mounted to £80,000,000. Out of the total revenue of the amount of £10,000,000, about £6,000,000, went towards the payment of interest alone on this British loan. This drain was exclusive of the Suez Canal commitments, the tragic tale of which will be narrated in the next article.

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

LAVAL'S SLICKNESS

"Normally any Premier in Laval's present position should inevitably be overthrown by the Chamber at its first meeting; but with Laval one can never be absolutely sure of anything. His slickness is quite extraodinary." This is what a French observer told a correspondent of the London "New Statesman and Nation" in mail week. And, as the correspondent himself anticipated, M. Laval has won. He was manoeuvring for a big thing. As the same correspondent suggested, he had promised to pass vague decrees against Fascist Leagues provided he was allowed to pass the 1936 budget by decrees, which would "confer enormous powers upon him; and would not necessarily put an end to the Fascist Leagues.' How the debate on financial policy will develop, what Laval has up his sleeve, and how he is going to deal with Fascist Leagues—"suppressing" and yet allowing them to exist—are not yet known. But he has vindicated his reputation for slickness. If he could not carry the Radical Group with him, he has split it into twain. One feels tempted to speculate as to his next move and the possible reactions of it on France and, through France, on Europe. But "with Laval one can never be absolutely sure of anything. His slickness is quite extraordinary."

IRISH SENATE TO GO

Mr. de Valera has finally decided to abolish the Senate, says a Dublin message. The Senate rejected the proposal when it went up to it from the Dail for the first time. But now that the required period of eighteen months since its rejection is about to end, he is re-introducing the Bill in the Dail and on its acceptance by the lower Chamber it will become law within sixty days if again rejected by the Senate. The fate of the Senate may, therefore, be regarded as sealed. And Ireland—for that matter, any country—will not lose much by the abolition of the Senate. A Second Chamber is notoriously a reactionary Chamber. It is a grave obstacle in the development of genuine democracy in which the will and interests of the common people should be sovereign and supreme. It is in fact a body designed to protect and preserve the rights and privileges of the Upper Classes which have no place in a Society based on real justice and equality.

SCANDAL-MONGERING

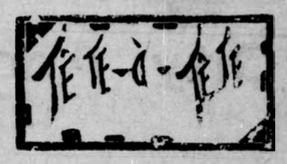
The "Times of India's" attempt to create a scandal about the use of the Tilak Swaraj Fund may be a normal feature of Anglo-Indian attitude towards the Congress but is unworthy of any responsible paper. The Congress has published, as and when necessary, duly audited statements about the Fund, and people that matter have been more than satisfied with them. Else there would certainly have been protests and controversies in Congress ranks. Moreover, the reputation of the Congress for the right use of the funds contributed to it is now as high as ever, and no important activity of the Congress has lacked for the necessary funds. However, if any responsible party concerned asks in a "bona fide" manner for any explanation about any definite point in the use of the T. S. Fund, that query will be duly considered by the Congress organisation concerned. Meanwhile, sensible people will see in our Anglo-Indian contemporary's scandal-mongering an unworthy attempt to prevent Congress from getting ample funds for the approaching elections. The attempt will soon enough be proved as futile as it is unworthy.

DEEP NARAYAN SINGH

The whole country will be shocked at the premature death of Srijut Deep Narayan Singh, the Congress M.L.A. from Bihar. In him India and not Bihar alone has lost a great national patriot. As our Patna correspondent says, "born in purple and endowed with more than ample means, he preferred the struggles of a patriot and suffered incarceration as a member of the Congress Working Committee in 1930." Deep Narayan Singh was a prominent member of the Congress ever since the Non-co-operation days. And during the Gaya Congress he had the unique distinction of acting as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Khilafat Conference. He deserved that distinction and lived up to it till the end. For, Deep Narayan Singh was one of those who never swerved from the path of Nationalism, and never wavered in their complete loyalty to the Congress. He died as he lived, a true nationalist and a brave Congressman.

LESSON FOR MUSLIMS

In reply to a Government of India letter regarding the reservation for Muslims of 25 per cent. posts in the Calcutta Port Trust, the Trustees have said that they are not prepared to adopt any rules regulating recruitment on a communal basis. While we believe that it would not be difficult for the Trustees to find suitable and efficient Muslims in Calcutta to fill 25 per cent. of the posts, we cannot help granting that the Trustees have taken refuge behind a wholesome and desirable principle. That apart, the reply is a warning to Bengal Muslims, which, in their own interests, they would do well not to ignore. The Calcutta Port Trust consists of nineteen members of whom no less than fourteen are European. And they all voted against the Government of India's suggestions! The "Europeans" were supposed by certain Musalmans to be their "allies" because they eagerly supported all Muslim demands—particularly reservation of seats in the legislatures "on a communal basis"—against the Hindus. The European-ridden Port Trust of Calcutta has afforded a valuable lesson to the Muslims. They ought to learn from it when and why the European supports them.



To-day His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode lays down charge of his grand and gallant office. That is, he transfers the glorious burden of Empire defence on to the equally broad shoulders of Sir Robert Cassels. And we have, of course, no doubt that our (!) new Commander-in-Chief will carry the burden as efficiently and gracefully as Sir Philip in the country generally and inside the Council of State particularly.

* * * *

We are also confident that Sir Robert will supplement Sir Philip's recent efforts to popularise military education among Indians by encouraging, with words and donation, Moulvi Mahomed Shafi Daudi when he starts—as he ought to as a matter of honour—another military school on the lines of Doctor Moonje's.

* * * *

The Harijan Sewak Sangh has sanctioned Rs. 6,000 for uplift work among Assam Tea Garden labourers.

We do hope the work does not come under the jurisdiction of Safeguards for the Tea Planters.

* * * *

"The country" according to the Calcutta Mayor, "was going in for bankruptcy and yet the Government were going on in their extravagant expenditure."

Yes, but why the "yet?"

* * * *

The Mayor further demanded that playing ducks and drakes with people's money must be stopped.

Better not. Otherwise they might start playing worse things from the animal kingdom.

* * * *

ROME, Nov. 28.

The reports of Abyssinian victories and Italian withdrawal from Makale are officially dismissed as ridiculous.

It is stated that it is unnecessary to deny such obviously false reports.—Reuter.

Not too "obviously false," however, to evoke an unnecessary denial.

* * * *

A speaker at a Madras debate compared the League of Nations to a car with two of its cylinders missing and the third not working.

He forgot to mention, however, that it is a 1919 3-cylinder model.

* * * *

General Sung-Chehyuan described as the ablest General in North China has refused to take charge of Hopei and Chahar for Nanking, says a Peiping message.

The ability presumably lies in calculating after the fashion of Ras Gugsa.

* * * *

According to a Tokyo report, however, "important peace negotiations have been opened at Shanghai foreshadowing success to Japanese designs in North China."

Looks as though Chiang Kai-Shek himself would refuse to take charge of North China for Nanking.

* * * *

In the interest of Indian Cricket we have great pleasure in publishing the following letter:—

"Sir,

How nice it will be if the following notabilities are requested to represent Maharaja of Patiala's Indian XI against Maharaja of Patiala's Australian XI on 5th December 1935 when it is feared that some of he players chosen to represent Yuvaraj of Patiala's XI are unwilling to play under him:—

1. Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.)
2. Yuvaraj of Patiala.
3. Maharajkumar of Vijianagram
4. Maharaja of Alirajpur
5. His Highness of Doongapur.
6. Maharaja of Porbundar.
7. Prince Ghanshamsingji of Limbdi.
8. Chief of Manavadar.
9. Prince Indravijaysingji
10. Prince Yadavendrasingji
11. Prince Khanderao of Baroda.

This will be a homogenous combination and it will also give opportunity to the public to view the splendour of different Maharajas.

Yours, etc.,
SILLY POINT."

* * * *

We hope earnestly—if not confidently—that the Cricket Control Board and the two Selectors will give particular attention to the team suggested by Silly Point—a team which no other eleven can beat.

Meanwhile, well done Silly Point.

Council, A "Wash-out And Outlived Its Life"

BUT MOTION FOR DISSOLUTION REJECTED

Parliamentary Govt., A Sham Without Strong Opposition, Says Ex-Minister

(FROM OUR LOBBY CORRESPONDENT.)

Practically the whole of Friday was taken by the Legislative Council with the discussion of an amusing proposition, that the present Council "which was not representative of the electorate" should be dissolved forthwith and fresh elections should be held.

One of the speakers from the Opposition said that if there was no strong real and live Opposition in a legislature it was sham Parliamentary Government but yet he was not for dissolving the present Council while others who supported the spirit of the resolution, were not for the resolution as it would entail a great deal of expenditure, which would have to be met from the tax-payer's money.

Home Member's Reply

The Home Member replying said it was implicit that the Opposition should organise themselves properly and criticise the Government in power. Government could not be held responsible if there was demoralisation prevalent in non-official ranks. Under the Indian Constitution, it was upto the Government to get some non-official votes if they wanted to carry any of their measures through the Legislatures and if they did get their support in the present Council it was because they framed the measure in such a way as to be acceptable to certain members, with the support of whom Government would have a majority.

The resolution was, however lost.

Proceedings In Detail

After the question hour, Sirdar Bhimbhai Naik was called upon to introduce his Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act of 1932.

Before he could commence his speech, however, Mr. R. R. Bakhale raised a point of order to the effect that once the Council had disposed of the Bills it could not go back again to Bills since it had to take up resolutions. During the Poona session, of which the present session was a continuation, the Bills were disposed of during the two non-official days and resolutions were taken up for consideration. And since resolutions had been taken up for consideration the House could not go back and begin consideration of the Bills again.

The President, in his ruling said that the President possessed the right to reshuffle the non-official business in the same way as the Government had the right to reshuffle Government business. Under the circumstances the introduction of the Bill was in order.

Thereupon Sirdar Bhimbhai Naik asked for the permission of the House to introduce his Bill. When the motion was put to vote, a single dissentient voice was raised by Mr. R. R. Bakhale. This afforded another opportunity for Mr. R. R. Bakhale to raise another point of order whether this could be taken as leave having been granted. The President replied that convention and courtesy demanded of every member of the House that the introduction of a certain Bill should not be opposed.

Division Needed

It was then pointed out by some members that if one member said "no" a division should be taken on the motion; and if a majority were secured then it should be taken for granted that the majority in the House were for the introduction of the Bill.

The motion was again put to vote and carried.

The object of Sirdar Bhimbhai's Bill was to provide for unity of control in the cotton trade of Bombay in the better interests of that trade and with the object of avoiding inordinate speculation.

Surve's Bills.

Mr. A.N. Surve then asked for permission of the House to introduce three Bills: one to amend further the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902; the third to amend further the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. The permission was granted.

INSTRUMENTS OF GAMBLING.

The object of the Bill to further amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, which would be moved by Mr. A. N. Surve was to stop the printing and sale of news-sheets, which were not bona-fide newspapers, and which were circulated or sold in the streets or shops for the promotion of gambling in American futures or cotton numbers. It sought to amend the definitions of instruments of gaming" by including a news-sheet in it, which was solely printed for the purpose of promoting gambling, and also the definition of "common gaming house" by including the press or place of production of such newssheets in it. These amendments, if accepted by the House, would empower the police to seize and destroy those news-sheets and would further prevent their production.

RIOT TAX FUND.

The proposed Bill to amend further the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, aimed at making better provision for collection of the Riot tax and its immediate distribution in a lump sum among the injured persons as decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. To achieve this end, it was necessary to create a Riot Tax fund of rupees fifty lakhs in a period of 25 years by levying a small additional tax to the General tax raised by the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. J. Humphrey was granted permission to introduce a Bill to amend further the Bombay Prevention of Gambling 1887.

The objects of the Bill Mr. Humphrey would move, was to enable Government, through the agency of the Western India Turf Club, Limited, to establish an organisation which, it was hoped, would satisfactorily compete with bucketshops.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved:

"That the following address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council respectfully pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to dissolve the present Legislative Council and take early steps for a fresh election thereof."

He said he was moving his resolution irrespective of the expenditure that might be involved by holding a fresh election.

During the discussion of the New Constitution in Parliament, new powers were given to the Governors of provinces to extend the lives of the Provincial Councils, because they did not want to be interrupted by elections. Instead of three years that the present Council is entitled to function, it would be functioning for six years.

UNWANTED COUNCILLORS.

Continuing Rao Saheb Kulkarni said that he wanted to show that it was the desire of the members of the Council that the present Council should be dissolved. Government were extending the life of the Council when it was convenient to them. Protest meetings had been held in many parts of the Presidency which opposed the re-election of the present members of the Council at the next elections. A mass meeting had been held at Ahmednagar to protest against the action of the representative from Ahmednagar. The speaker's contention was that the present members were misusing the powers conferred on them as M.L.Cs by continuing to sit in the Council, which was meant to sit only for three years.

"NEPOTISM."

Continuing the speaker referred to an article in the "Bombay Sentinel" in which the Minister for Excise had been charged with having employed his son in his Department. Like Ceaser's wife, Government should be above suspicion. The Minister was the representative of the non-officials but he refused to reply to questions asked by the non-officials.

WEAKNESS OF OPPOSITION.

The speaker was aware that indirectly, though not directly, the non-official members were got at to support Government measures. Some of the members of the Council were made Honorary Magistrates and some others had become Public Prosecutors. He was not saying anything against Government but was referring the deplorable weakness of the Opposition. He welcomed the dissolution as early as possible. Let the present members be given a send off so that bolder men could take their places.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Kulkarni referred to "No. 18 Queens Garden Road, Poona" and said that he had read the above as the address of at least twelve members of the Council and wanted to know, if that was a "Hostel".

MINISTER OBJECTS.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, who looked upset, got up and took objection to his residence being called an "Hostel".

Mr. Kulkarni said that he did not know that the place was the residence of the Minister and withdrew his remarks.

Continuing the mover of the resolution said that Civil Disobedience had kept out of the Council many of the real people.

RESIGN IN A BODY.

Rao Bahadur Chitale complimented the mover of the resolution for the spirit of the resolution though he did not agree with the language used by the mover. No reasonable man, no constitutional man would like to go on for ever as a member of the present Council and not give a chance to the electorate to have their say. The position of the non-officials in the House was demoralising. They had not been able to carry a single useful measure moved by a non-official. If there was no possibility of the elections being held within 18 months or two years then it was essential in the interest of the people, the Government and the members to hold a fresh election. If not the members should resign in a body and thus compel the Government to hold an election.

COUNCIL A "WASH-OUT."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee agreed with the spirit of the resolution moved by the Rao Saheb but he was not in agreement with the manner and the way the resolution had been moved. The speaker said that the inauguration of the new constitution was not a convincing reason for the extension of the period of the present Council. The British Government had in the face of matters of momentous importance as the war between Italy and Abyssinia, held their elections and there was no reason why the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council should not be held very soon. Mr. Tairsee also agreed with Rao Saheb Kulkarni that the Council was a "wash-out" and the sooner it was dissolved the better.

"DEMORALISED."

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, deplored that neither Mr. L. R. Tairsee nor Rao Bahadur Chitale had whole-heartedly supported the resolution. The House had become very much demoralised on account of the secret forces at work inside it, so much so, that the House had become an object of criticism for those outside. If a fresh election were held, the speaker thought, it was just possible that Congressmen, who had removed the ban on Council-entry, would come in and to that extent the complexion of the House would be changed. The change would be for the better.

Rao Bahadur Dongersingh Patil opposing the resolution said that he knew that when Government brought a measure before the House, they did it for the good of the people (laughter). Sometimes Government might be wrong. The majority of the electorate were illiterate and did not understand things. Hence it was wrong to say that the electorate had lost confidence in their representatives.

"ELECTION STUNT"

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole opposed the resolution and thought it was a ridiculous proposition which was nothing but an election stunt or playing to the galleries. It was a known fact that Government had extended the life of the Council due to force of circumstances.

Mr. G. S. Gangoly said that the preparation of the electoral rolls would take at least 8 or 9 months, if the resolution were to be accepted by Government. Then again three or four months would elapse before the elections were actually held. He thought it was not a practical proposition. Then again there was the question of Sind representatives after Sind is separated. These were against his supporting the resolution. But he agreed that the present non-official members were more or less Government nominees. He was for supporting the resolution, if there was no possibility of the elections under the new constitution being held before two years.

OUTLIVED ITSELF

Dr. Dixit (Surat) thought that the present Council had outlived its life. The members of the House were not really representatives of the electorate, especially in view of only 8 per cent of the electorate having gone to the Polls as the mover of the resolution stated.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed said that the Opposition in the House was utterly demoralised, and hence the Government were also demoralised. If there had been a proper Opposition then the tone of the Government replies would also have been better. If there was not a strong, real and living Opposition then parliamentary Government was a sham. The Opposition in the Council at present had been reduced to impotence and the quality of the Council debates had been considerably lowered. The speaker was not in favour of the resolution but he hoped that the Government members, after having heard the views of the Opposition should be more courteous.

The Thakore of Kerwada opposed the resolution.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, wanted to know from the mover if he had any idea, under what electoral rolls he wanted the fresh election to be held. Rao Saheb Kulkarni who seemed to be undecided as to what he should say, said after some delay "under fresh electoral rolls."

HOME MEMBER EXPLAINS

The Home Member placing the Government view point said that many of the speakers had spoken on the assumption that the electoral rolls would be revised. Acting on advice, the electoral rolls had not been revised by Government since 1933, and hence it was completely out of date. Referring to the Honorary Magistrates and Public Prosecutors mentioned by the mover of the resolution, the Home Member said that since the last three years two members of the Council had been appointed as Public Prosecutors. The post of one of them was temporary, while the other had been given the post on his merits and no political consideration had come to play. But however Government had decided that hereafter no public Prosecutors should be members of the Council and accordingly orders had been issued.

2 ELECTIONS IN 4 MONTHS!

Government had done their best, continued the Home Member, in seeing that the debates were conducted on the right lines. If the resolution were to be accepted, then it would not be possible to hold the elections before next October and the present Council would have to continue for the Budget Session as also for a cold weather Session. And, if expectations were to be realised there would be elections under the New Constitution in January 1937. So there would have to be two elections between October and January and those elected under the present Constitution would never sit at all. The mover of the resolution had not thought out the implications of his resolution.

The President, before putting the resolution to vote said that making personal remarks seemed to have become a fashion, whether made "Constitutionally" or not. He thought such remarks would be lowering the dignity of the House and the estimate of those who made such remarks had been affected in the eyes of the majority of the members.

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

The House adjourned till 10 a.m. on Saturday.

An Open Letter To H. H. The Maharaja Of Patiala

Ask Yuvraj To Stand Down

Your Highness,

As a humble lover and critic of the game, I beg to approach you with a request, in the hope that I may not be misunderstood and that some good may, perhaps, result.

Yours is an honoured name in the annals of Indian Cricket. A great cricketer yourself, you have been one of its greatest patrons. You have made Patiala by your unceasing efforts a great centre of the game. The present Australian tour and the past M. C. C. tours owe not a little to your generous patronage. At the present moment you are the distinguished president of the Cricket Club of India, and you are promoting a scheme for a Stadium in Bombay which in future is likely to achieve a world-wide reputation.

The recent happenings in the world of cricket, however, are likely to tarnish the fair name of Patiala so far as cricket is concerned. We learn to-day officially that Dr. H. D. Kanga, an All-India Selector, resigned his position on the 25th of November. On that very day the Indian XI against Your Highness' Australian XI was announced.

Bombay Shocked.

Bombay has been greatly shocked that one who is hardly fit on his present form to be a member of the team should be selected to lead the Indian XI. Bombay means no disrespect to the Yuvaraj of Patiala, but it refuses to believe that such sane critics of the game as the Nawab of Pataudi and Dr. Kanga (not to speak of Vizianagram, who is an unknown quantity here) could have thought the Yuvaraj as better fitted to lead that side than Major C. K. Nayudu the idol of the Bombay crowds and the greatest cricketer in India.

An Appeal.

I appeal to you as a patron and a lover of the game to ask your beloved son, the Yuvaraj, to stand down and make way for a better cricketer and a greater Captain.

Assuring your Highness of my sincere concern,

Your Highness Humble Servant,
J. C. MAITRA.

MASSING TROOPS IN SOUTH ITALY

Rumours Of General Mobilisation Upset Tyrolean Population

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 29.

Official silence is still maintained in Rome regarding fresh movement of troops but according to the reports of travellers reaching South Tyrol, large scale movements are occurring in Northern Italy. It is stated that of seven divisions hitherto under the command of General Bolzano, only three are remaining for defence of the Brenner Pass. It is reported that during the past 48 hours three divisions have been transferred to the Riviera to serve on the Italo-French frontier while a fast, motorised division is about to leave for Southern Italy for special task in connection with coastal defence. It is added that large quantities of ammunition are being transported from South Tyrol to South Italy. Less than 30,000 soldiers will remain on the Northern Frontier compared to 500,000 during the summer indicating that the Brenner Pass for the time being has declined in importance to Italy.

The reports add that great anxiety has been caused among the South Tyrolean population owing to persistent rumours that Sgr. Mussolini in the near future will order a general mobilisation and all leave to soldiers and Black Shirts could be cancelled and applications for leave would not be granted.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN SEAMEN

Mr. Joshi's Advocacy At Maritime Conference

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Seamen's delegate from India to the Maritime Conference, said the Indian seamen specially were interested in the hours of work and manning as the conditions whereunder they worked were much worse than those of the seamen of Europe. The same held good with wages.

The law relating to the Mercantile Marine of India made a little provision for the well-being of seamen and only had a limited application. Only by an international agreement could the Government of India secure for the seamen protection which was their right.

Mr. Joshi regretted that the Indian Government had not ratified the Minimum Wage Convention for seamen and other I.L.O. Seamen's Conventions.

ETHIOPIANS RETAKE WALWAL

HARAR, November 29

It is officially announced that the Abyssinian forces have retaken Walwal.

Rome Denies It

A cable from Rome states:

The report that the Abyssinian troops have recaptured Walwal is officially denied.

BADOGLIO INSTALLED

ROME, Nov. 29.

General Bardoglio is now installed as Commander-in-Chief at Asmara where he is preparing for action.—Reuter.

CHINA'S PROTEST TO JAPAN

NANKING, Nov. 29.

The Chinese Government has protested to Japan against the participation of the Japanese military in the North China Autonomy movement as also against the seizure of the railway stations of Fengtai and Changyimen by the Japanese troops.—Reuter.

M. L. Cs. AND THEIR ALLOWANCES

Present Practice Of Giving Advances To Be Stopped

The circular issued on July last by the Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the signing of the attendance book by members of the Council was the subject of a number of questions from Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

Mr. Tairsee wanted to know how Government proposed to enforce the signing of the attendance register.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member replying stated that the Secretary to the Legislative Council had informed the Hon. members that they would not be paid daily allowances for those days on which they were marked absent in the attendance register unless they certified that they were in Poona or Bombay, as the case may be, on those days.

A sum of Rs. 568 had been overpaid as daily allowances, the Home Member continued, by the Accountant General during the February.-March session of 1935. The whole of this amount, however, had been refunded by the members concerned.

The practice of making payment of travelling allowance and daily allowance in advance was commenced in 1925, at the request of one of the non-official members of the Council. Government had now decided that the present practice should be modified and that the members should be allowed to draw daily allowance for the days on which they have actually resided at the place of the session and also to draw in advance their travelling allowance for their return journey before the completion of such journey. No daily allowance was to be paid in advance to any member.

20 PASSENGERS DROWNED?

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

A Rajahmundry telegram says that 20 passengers are believed to have been drowned when a launch which left Rajahmundry for Bhadrachalam sank in the river Godaveri near Kunavaram on Wednesday.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

Committee Of 18 To Meet On Dec. 12

A Geneva cable states:—

The Committee of Eighteen will meet on December 12 to consider the imposition of oil embargo on Italy.

BOSCH SERVICE
9, MATHEW ROAD.
(behind Opera House).

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We charge very competitive prices and all jobs are executed under supervision of BOSCH FACTORY ENGINEERS, and carry a full guarantee. Telephone 25261.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

IN THE DESERTED HOUSE MARY LANE IS TRAPPED BY THE MYSTERIOUS KILLER--
I'VE GOT YOU, MISS LANE!- STRUGGLING WON'T DO YOU NO GOOD--STOP OR I'LL--
SUDDENLY MARY LANE IS RELEASED! --THE SOUND OF RUNNING FEET AND HER ASSAILANT DISAPPEARS!
MISS LANE!- ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?
I AM NOW, INSPECTOR-- THANKS TO YOU!
WHAT'S THE MATTER?
I HAVEN'T BEEN IN THIS ROOM IN FIVE YEARS--- NOW THAT THE LIGHT'S ON, IT LOOKS DIFFERENT-THERE'S SOMETHING STRANGE ABOUT IT!-

Medical Profession In India

WHY IT IS DISORGANISED

an educational conference, Principal H. V. Hampton observed enabling its students to obtain honourable living for themselves

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption "Frankly Speaking" in your issue of the 27th instant, you commented on Colonel Bholanath's remark on the disorganized condition of the medical profession in India. What you said regarding the indifference of the Government to provide facilities for research work is very true. It seems to me, however, that the Government, to a great extent, are obeying the laws of demand and supply in this respect. That there is no demand among Indian doctors for such work may possibly explain why India is making no progress in this direction. Colonel Bholanath has truly remarked that the medical profession in India has not produced any towering personality despite the fact that, for many years now, hundreds, if not thousands, of doctors in this country have studied and taken their qualifications in Great Britain. How can one explain this? No one, of course, will put it down to the inferiority of the Indian intellect. All one can say in explanation is that there is, as yet, no inducement, no inclination among Indian doctors to devote their knowledge, skill and experience to research work.

Up to the present, the only aim and object of a medical student going to England for higher studies is to acquire certain qualifications known to have a high commercial value in this country. For some reason or other, due no doubt to the very glamour of the name, certain qualifications granted in London are believed to be the highest one can obtain in the medical faculty. These are the M.D. degree of the University of London and the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Now, while no one will deny that these qualifications are of a very high standard, it is simply ridiculous to believe that these qualifications only make a good physician or a good surgeon. As a matter of fact, most people in India do not seem to believe that experience makes a good physician or a good surgeon. They only believe in certain qualifications. India is, perhaps, the only country in the world where a young man who has just taken one of these qualifications is immediately looked upon as an expert clinician or a renowned surgeon! Can any one blame our students if their only ambition in life is to acquire these coveted justifications? They are sure of a rich harvest and they generally get it. Under the circumstances, one can hardly expect students to go abroad for the sole purpose of real sound knowledge, gained for its own sake wih a view to enrich the science of medicine. They know that it will not pay them to devote years of their talent to study deeply, not for the purpose of acquiring ornamental qualifications with a high commercial value, but to acquire sound knowledge and experience which alone can make a scientist. It does not pay.

Perhaps a time will come when our students will go to the Continent and America to study all that is worth studying in medicine and surgery; but as long as this superstition about the M.D. London and F.R.C.S. England will last, students will prefer cramming themselves to pass these examinations and settle down to make money and nothing but money. In this they are certainly wise to take advantage of the stupidity of the people.—Yours, etc.

CELSUS.

Why The Yuvraj?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In selecting the Yuvaraj of Patiala as the Captain of the All-India Eleven over the head of Major Nayudu, who is indisputably the best cricketer in India for the time being with sound judgment, the Selection Committee have bevalidly adopt a boy without the placed in them and have failed miserably in their choice. It seems that they are more carried away by personalities than by sheer merit. If the argument that because the father has financed the scheme the son is entitled to the captaincy is carried to its logical conclusion, any Tom, Dick and Harry whose father might be a millionaire would be able to secure the honour of leading the All-India Eleven. Apart from the question of captaincy the Yuvaraj of Patiala is not entitled for a place in the All-India Eleven.—Yours, etc.

A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.

Delhi Broadcasting Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Delhi Broadcasting Station is still under construction, but readers of your paper will be interested to know that almost every evening at 6 p.m. programmes can be very clearly and distinctly heard in Bombay. The reception is excellent and one can hear as distinctly as the Bombay programmes without the slightest disturbance.

The wave-length given by the speaker is 340.13m.—Yours, etc.

A RADIO OWNER

Nov. 28.

Conveyance Stand At Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the authorities to provide a public conveyance stand, at an early date, on the East side of Ville Parle railway station? Houses on this side are now scattered far away and some sort of cheap conveyance is urgently needed. The motor cars, standing on the West side of the railway station, charge exorbitantly (as much as twelve annas) to come to the East side. Hence the necessity. Besides, this want also checks the further development of the Eastern side.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

Ville Parle, Nov. 22.

BIRTH CONTROL NEEDS STATE CLINICS

Municipalities Must Render This Service, Says Mrs. Sanger

That the municipalities in India should take an active share in the propagation of Birth Control, was the plea put forth by Mrs. Margaret Sanger, pioneer of American Birth Control movement, at a meeting held on Friday at the Corporation Hall.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding at the meeting, paid a tribute to the perseverance, patience, devotion and suffering of Mrs. Sanger and Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, in the cause of Birth Control.

CALAMITY TO THE POOR

Many distinguished visitors had come to Bombay, the Gateway of India, Mr. Nariman observed, on political, economic and philosophical missions. The mission of the two ladies was purely social and humanitarian. The population problem in India was more acute than in America or in the West and the social and political workers all admitted that there was great misery in the land. Mr. Nariman cited an instance of a villager who considered the birth of a child in his family, as a calamity, in view of the growing burden he had to bear.

Mr. Nariman appealed to the missionaries of Birth Control not to confine themselves to the cities only. Their humanitarian message must be carried to the remotest villages.

He tendered them most cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

MUCH-MALIGNED SUBJECT

Mrs. Margaret Sanger commenced her lecture saying that no movement or idea of social welfare was so much misunderstood as Birth Control. Birth control represented a principle inter-locked with spiritual advance of every man, every woman and every nation. Birth Control did not mean "killing" of life, for there was no question of conception of life. To prevent conception, one need not destroy or kill since life had not already begun.

Mrs. Sanger referred to the progress of Birth Control movement in Holland as long back as 1914, when that country had 43 clinics. The beneficial results of Birth Control there were the increased average intelligence of the Army and the improvement in the size of the people of Holland.

Through experiment and experience, great progress was made towards scientific research and valuable information on the subject was available.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities in India had the best advantage and opportunity for rendering this humanitarian service to their citizens, and soon the whole morale of the family would go up.

Mrs. Edith How-Martyn described the growth of the movement in the Western countries. In advanced cities, private enterprise could not go far, in the West and clinics had to be established at the cost of the State.

If the municipalities spent a few hundred pounds on birth control propaganda, thousands would be saved in other social services which were intended for the disabled or the helpless.

Replying to questions Mrs Sanger said that excellent results were obtained by adopting means of Birth Control, nearly 50,000 women having been benefited by their adoption in America.

As for religious objections, the speaker did not object to Roman Catholics and others of their way of thinking, having their own views, but they had no right to impose their own views of morality on others.

NO ANNIHILATION OF RACE

Mrs. How-Martyn pointed out that Birth Control did not tend to race destruction. In Britain for instance, the birth rate had fallen since 1876, but the population had steadily increased.

The meeting then came to a conclusion.

Readers of the "Chronicle" interested in further particulars about Birth Control, are advised to send for a free booklet of "The Control and Spacing of Child Birth" by Dr. H. Muller, from Mulgham Bros., 26, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL

Will Meet At Delhi On Dec. 30

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

It is announced that a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held at Delhi on December 30, with Mr. Jinnah as President.

The meeting will consider the present political situation and determine the future policy and programme of the community, also fix the date for the annual session of the League to consider the affiliation of the Delhi and Provincial Muslim Leagues and discuss ways and means to improve the financial conditions of the League.—A. P.

ROLE OF BURMA POLICE ON BOUNDARY

RANGOON, Nov. 29.

The Governor of Burma speaking at the Annual Police Parade said that the Military and the police would have a very difficult and responsible work to do in connection with the Boundary Commission which was a direct outcome of the disturbances in the wild country beyond Salween. We could not ignore the lessons of the rebellion which should all too clearly that the police force in the past had been cut below the limit to which it was justifiable to take risks.

H. E. added that the police need have no fear under the New Constitution.

His Excellency bade farewell to the Police Force.—A.P.

Sixty Arrests In Connection With Mahadev Ghat Temple Incident

(From A Correspondent.)

NEEMUCH, Nov. 29.

About 60 arrests have been made in connection with the incident of the famous Mahadeo Ghat Temple in which one Hindu, Mastaram, was killed on the spot and several were injured. So far complaints against more than 100 Muslims were recorded in the Kotwali by about 50 injured Hindus.

Maj. Hashmatullakhan, Home Member Gwalior, is also visiting Mandsaur shortly.

Lathi Gets An Heir

(From A Correspondent)

LATHI Nov. 29.

Her Highness the Maharani of Lathi gave birth to a son who is the heir apparent on Wednesday last.

ITALIANS USING POISON GAS BOMBS?

(Continued From Page 1)

the arms will be issued but not before.

In Addis Ababa, 150 Muslim ring for a big thing. As the same correspondent suggested, he the services of their tribes. He thanked them and a big place was granted to them for building a mosque, but for the arms they were told to wait.

POISON GAS?

On the Southern front the Italians have started using bigger bombs of a poisonous nature, according to the latest reports received from there.

The Abyssinians were not used to such bombs nor to bombs which darken every thing, so they lost heavily in the last fight at Korrahe, but by now the old Turkish General, Wahid Pasha, who was Italian's prisoner for three years and knows their tactics, has taken steps to safeguard the Abyssinian troops.

With Dedjaz Nassibou, he is conducting operations at Dagahbour and all the efforts of the Italians to take this town have failed upto now.

Korrahe was only evacuated by the Abyssinians under very heavy bombardment and not conquered by any assault as reported. No War Correspondents are allowed to go to the front and many items of news prove to be rumours only.

I am informed that the Abyssinians, by incessant night attacks, have forced the Italians to retire from Korrahe.

The Abyssinian movements have become an enigma for the Italians, they have so perfected themselves in the art of hiding themselves from aeroplane attack and reconnaissance, that their hiding places can never be known. Thus Ras Kassa and Ras Seyyum are able repeatedly to surprise and defeat Italians.

Of course now the Abyssinians know well that the League of Nations will only talk and pass resolutions but will give them no assistance. They may be able to get some arms only which will be useful but they must strive to defend their country single-handed.

RED CROSS MISSIONS

The Red Cross Society of Geneva has sent 800 cases of medicines. The Red Cross Missions of Norway, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Britain and America have all sent their men to Addis Ababa.

DEVIL'S TOYS

The Italians attacked the post of Kabrat Harre in the same way as Korrahe and the Abyssinians disputing every inch of the ground with their blood and killing hundreds of Italians, retired to Dagahbour. My Deder agent sends me the following news:

"Italian troops attacked Korrahe five days ago and first threw very powerful bombs which exploded before reaching the ground, thousands of small splinters flew every side. Even a scratch was sufficient to kill a man. These bombs are so strong that a small piece cuts clean through the flesh making an ugly gash and after death the body starts swelling and stinking in a very horrible manner.

The Red Cross doctors say they have no other remedy for these wounds, but if lemon juice is at once rubbed on the wound, this can be cured. These bombs were also used on the troops of Fitaurari Gangul at Dagahbour, where he was wounded and his brother killed. After the shower of these bombs by more than 100 fighting planes, smoke screen bombs were thrown. These darkened the world and caused heavy casualties. But the Abyssinians notwithstanding all this brought down 3 Italian aeroplanes, and two of the Italian tanks have fallen down in the ditches prepared for them.

FOR SERVICES AT GENEVA

Fitaurari Takle Wariate, the Abyssinian Minister at Geneva, came to Hirna to see his family before going to the front. The Muslim tribesmen brought 50 bullocks as present in recognition of his services at Geneva and offered one hundred thousand recruits, to go and fight for Ethiopia.

"CIVILIZING" THEM!

Italian aeroplanes bombed Dagahbour and one woman and two men were killed. The Italians also bombed the Somali village near Wahi Shabella and killed 160 camels and cows.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE

There is news of a treaty of mutual friendship and assistance to be signed shortly between Yemen and Abyssinia, and it is also reported that Sultan Ibn Saud will also join this alliance. The Arabic circular issued by the President, Young Muslim Society of Egypt, will prove to the world how their feelings stand about the great injustice done to Abyssinia. Italy has protested against Egypt proclaiming sanctions against her, on the ground of this country not being a member of the League of Nations, but the Egyptian nation will not care for this protest.

WILL FIGHT IL DUCE'S SONS

Both sons of Doctor Martin, the Abyssinian Minister in London have received posts of pilots in Abyssinian war planes and their first and foremost wish is to get in touch with both the sons of Signor Mussolini in an air-bout.

NIEMEYER ENQUIRY

Plans To Enable Sir Otto To Finish Work In March

The Allies [illegible] to create a scandal about the [illegible] who never swerved from the path of nationalism and never waver-

NEW DELHI Nov. 29.

Sir Otto Niemeyer who has been appointed to conduct an independent enquiry on the budgetary positions of provincial Governments and the Central Government is arriving in Bombay on Januray 16 accompanied by Mr. K. Anderson of the India Office, who is Joint Secretary to the Enquiry.

The nature of enquiry being not so complicated as that of the Percy Committee, which itself lasted less than three months, it is presumed that Sir Ottto would not require a longer time. Moreover in the case of the Percy Committee there were five persons on it and the Enquiry was conducted on lines which were not clearly marke out. But as for Sir Otto Neimeyer's Enquiry, the Constitution Act provides a well-defined baises at any rate in regard to matters germane to Provincial Autonomy through the future liabilities of Federation would also have to be kept in view.

GETTING MATERIAL READY

Moreover the material for the purposes forthcoming on the 'Financial Review" has already been collected by various Provincial Governments making it almost unnecessary for Sir Otto to visit many provincial centres. It is therefore believed, that Sir Otto's labours would conclude the work even before the end of March and he would be in a position to sail back early in April.

Mr. V. S. Sundaram of the Indian Audit an Accounts Service joins Sir Otto as the other Joint Secretary on the latter's arrival in Bombay. He takes six weeks leave from to-morrow prior to joning the Enquiry. And in his place as Controller of Railway Accounts H. C. Norbury at present Chief Accounts Officer G. I. P. Railway, will act.

Malaviya For Mahasabha Presidentship

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, New Delhi, has communicated to all Provincial Hindu Sabhas all over India that in view of the fact that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has consented to preside over the Poona Session of the Hindu Mahasabha all Provincial Sabhas should vote for him and bring about his unanimous election.

The General Secretary of the Mahasabha Head Office requests all Provincial Sabhas to send their decision to the Reception Committee, All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Poona telegraphically before December 2nd, 1935.—United Press.

Charges Framed In Tomb Demolition Case

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Charges were framed against all the 16 accused in the Kakusah Tomb Demolition Case.

The court classed the accused into two categories, firstly as regards the partial demolition of tomb on 9th July and secondly the complete obliteration of the same on 15th August.

Charge under sections 295/297 and 149 I. P. C. was framed under the first category against Sardar Tara Singh Thetar and eight others while charge under the second category, that is, for the complete demolition of the tomb was framed against 14 accused including seven of the first category.—United Press.

Army Chief Leaves For Bombay

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Philip Chetwode, left for Bombay "en route" to England by a special train which left the New Ceremonial platform, New Delhi, at 9-50 this morning. The departure was private.

Amongst those present at the station to see His Excellency off were the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Zafarullah Khan, Sir Guthrie Russel, Mr M. G. R. F. Tottenham, the Army Secretary, Lt. Gen. Sir W. H. Bartholomew, Lt. Gen. Sir Walter Leslie, Lt. Gen Sir Henry E. A. P. Rhys Pryce, Air Marshal Sir E. R. Ludlow Hewitt, Sir Edmond Ironside, Ma. Gen. W. L. O. Twiss and Mr. C. B. Duke, A. D. C. to the Viceroy.—A. P.

"We Are Willing To Die For Independent Egypt"

MADAME ZAGHLUL INTERVIEWED

Mme. Zaghloul, widow of Zaghloul Pasha, the Wafd (Egyptian Nationalist) leader, and herself one of the most influential leaders of the Wafd movement, although nearing seventy, spoke with vigour and fervour when she talked of Egypt's demand for independence in an interview with the United Press in Cairo.

Speaking of the student demonstrations, she said: "It is only due to the influence of myself and other leaders that this trouble did not break out long ago. We hoped England would give us a constitution and remain a friend as well. But now Sir S. Hoare has revealed Britain's real intentions.

In the interest of Indian Cricket

We women are throwing all our moral force and encouragement behind the men who are fighting for liberty. We are willing to die for an independent Egypt.

"England has never benefited us in the sligthest—only herself. What she gave with one hand she took away with the other's."

Mme. Zaghloul speaks perfect English, but insisted on speaking French.

"I am boycotting everything English," she said.

"We are not fighting for women's rights. We have not even a parliament act. When we achieve that, it will be time enough to think of giving the women a vote."

OPIUM IN SOAP-CAKES!

Pathans And Chinese Arrested At Delhi

KARACHI, Nov. 29

The local Abkari police are again busy tracking down traffickers in contraband drugs.

Three pathans an two Chinese have been challaned before the Additional City Magistrate and it is alleged that 26 tolas of opium were found on the Chinese while quantities of the same drug were recovered from the Pathans. The accused, it is stated, clearly mixed the opium with flour and concealed it among soapcakes.—A.P.

IRON WILL WANTED

Rajen Babu On Weak-Spot In Indian Character

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADANAPALLE, Nov. 28.

One of the weaknesses of Indian character was incapacity to sustain with determination for a length of time work begun in moments of enthusiasm. It was for students to develop the will that would help them carry to fruition any work they took up, observed Babu Rajendra Prasad addressing a large gathering of students in the Besant Hall, Madanapalle College. Dr. Cousins presiding.

Rajen Babu said it was a rare privilege for him to be able to address students in a hall associated with the name of a great lady, Dr. Annie Besant. Generations unborn would look back to the period wherein she lived and worked and would feel proud of her services. For she came amongst the people of India at a time when they were driven from post to pillar, not knowing their own ideals and culture.

MAGISTRATE JAILED

Sequel To Forgery And Misappropriation Of 'Quake Fund

BHAGALPUR, Nov. 29.

The Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur, convicted to-day Mr. K. K. Mahapatra, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on charges of forgery and misappropriation of the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund, and sentenced him to four years' and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment separately on the above counts.—United Press.

Mahatma To Preside Over Abhyankar's Anniversary Function

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee announce that Mahatma Gandhi has agreed to preside over the joint function in connection with the first death anniversary of the late Mr. Abhyanker and the political sufferers' gathering to be held on January 2nd, 1936.—United Press.

RECENT HINDU LAW ON ADOPTION

(Continued from page 6).

from temporal purposes is in consonance with the true spirit of Hindu Code or a common sense view of the right of adoption. It is urgently necessary that the law on the point should be clarified and anomalies arising out of the various decisions of the judicial authorities may be removed by suitable legislation at an early date.

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Czecho-Slovakia And Import Of Rice

Trade Position Which Requires India's Attention

(From Our Own Correspondent)
PRAGUE Nov. 14.

Recently a decision has been carried in Czechoslovakia involving the centralisation of all importers of rice, a move, as reported, also representing the idea of regulating the import business paying consideration to Czechoslovak a's export interests, for which such a concentration is seen as of good value. The step is not without significance for India, since Czechoslovak a is an important importer of rice, and with an already heavy unfavourable balance in the trade with India Czechoslovak a's imports in recent period in genera. have been expanding with no similar tendency visible in the case of exports from Czechoslovakia to India. Czechoslovakia has been keeping to the line of not imposing spec a restrictions on imports from India devoting attention to a course that would involve no such restriction and letting further expansion in directions. But with the consideration of increase of share of her exports involved in this not setting in and added pressure on Czechoslovakia's export trade in the wake of currents at trade regulations released by other countries, it would be unwise to be sure of no limitations. As regards rice there are other markets as sources, Siam which has been increasing imports from Czechoslovakia viewed in connection as well suited to advance to prominence. The position here pictured is all the more important since, according to reports, it is apparently intended to centralise the imports of various other products as well, some of them holding significant positions in India's export trade with Czechoslovakia and also her export trade in general. In reality, with care, no unfavourable reaction to India's export interests need develop, since the basic motive of Czechoslovakia is or remains greatly to carry trade along channels, that suggest more, avoidance of limitation of imports from India, and would also allow their expansion in ways, and as well because Czechoslovakia is very well placed in regard to supply of various items in India's import trade. The situation, however, calls for timely attention.

TAGORE'S 75TH BIRTHDAY

The Federation of Indian Students Abroad had intended to hold its next conference in Prague about the end of December. I gather the President of the Federation, Professor Amiya Chakravarty, has now for certain technical reasons suggested a postponement. The Indo-Czechoslovak Society in Prague which was attending to arrangements for the conference, has through its President, Professor Lesny, according to my information, communicated agreement to postponement, especially as Professor Lesny is keen on holding a good celebration meeting of the next birthday of Tagore when the Poet would be 75 years old. And for this it is thought of value to have a number of Indian students from different centres present. The Society has in the circumstances suggested as opportune time for the conference, the first week of May, which period it is hoped would be definitely fixed. Professor Lesny who has spent a good while at Shantiniketan and is also known as a translator of Tagore several books from original directly, is hoping to bring out a small volume on Tagore in time for the Poet's next birthday. He would for the purpose appreciate copy of new books or booklets on or dealing with Tagore from publishers or other interested sources, which may be forwarded to him, care of, the Indo-Czechoslovak Society, Vlasska 19, Prague III.

SUBHA'S PASSPORT

About three weeks back, Mr. Subhas Chunder Bose was issued a new passport on application, pages for visa endorsements in the old one having been fully filled. Some of the States with quite impressive seals take up a whole page for a single visa. If they thus liberally contribute to the picturesqueness of the passport, they also add greatly to the annoyance of travellers. The new passport of Bose carried the endorsement "valid for all countries in Europe". This was considered as meaning the removal of the restriction in the old one against entry into Great Britain and it would seem Mr. Bose was also contemplating a journey to Britain, noting the alternation with satisfaction. However, as it turns out, he has, I gather, newly been informed at Vienna where he is at present that the old restriction remains for reasons no doubt best known to authorities responsible for the decision.

ESSENTIALS OF WORLD PEACE

Prof. Pratapgiri On Spirit Of Internationalism

Only a spirit of Internationalism in favour of a super world-state as opposed to the detrimental forces of nationalism and patriotism could harbinger world-peace was the plea made by Prof. Pratapgiri of Wilson College, speaking on the causes of war in reference to Abyssnia at a public meeting held in the Blavatsky Lodge under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood on Thursday evening.

There could be no monistic interpretation of war said the speaker but the causes were diverse. The most important of them all was political in nature and in any single outbreak several complex factors-racial, cultural etc. arose. The economic factor was the fundamental and a deep-rooted one.

RELIGION HAD ITS DAY.

Religion as a factor of war had also its day especially when it caused the wars of the crusades. It had no direct part to play at present though it was potent in itself in tempering the war spirit as was demonstrated during the great war when churches allied for a political cause and the massacre of the rivals in war was sanctified by them.

Dynastic repercussions ending in war no longer existed. Modern warfare was aided by the advance made by science, which was being exploited by the modern warring nations who profited by its abuse. The result was that the mankind was crashing against the abysmal barbarism.

Referring to the Abyssinian war the speaker said, the present day Italy was not the dream of Mazzini. Ethiopia acquired a peculiar light on account of the action of the various Governments. If the sovereignty of Ethiopia and the position of the League were to be considered, the clash of Italy with Ethiopia could never be justified. A place under the sun for Italy to which Germany also awoke recently could be justified in the example set by Great Britain.

Suffering was to be averted, concluded the speaker, an international mind should be cultivated and the foundations of a future greater society for a peaceful world should be laid in the presents and the League of Nations dominated by the great powers could never offer a solution.

Kathiawar Letter

PREPARATIONS FOR VICEREGAL VISIT

BHAVNAGAR, Nov 24

H. E Lord Willingdon will visit Kathiawar States in the month of January. Special demonstrations and darbars will be held and cities and palaces be illuminated on the occasion.

MAHILA VIDYALAYA

The Bhavnagar Mahila Vidyalaya which is the only institution of its kind in Kathiawar celebrated its tenth anniversary under the presidentship of Syt. Kishorlal Mashroovala, a co-worker of Gandhiji and he specially came from Wardha.

REFORMS PARTY

The Bhavnagar City Municipal Elections are over. The Reforms Party has secured 15 seats and has the backing of the public. The new Municipality will begin to function from December 1.

N. C. Kelkar Opens R. L. Gharat Mandir At Mapgaon

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided over the opening ceremony of a school building built at Mapgaon in Taluka Alibaugh, District Kolaba, on Sunday the 24th instant. The building is built by Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan Charity of Pathare Kashatriya Caste and is named as Ramji Laxman Gharat Mandir in memory of the valuable services rendered by him.

Amidst applause, Mr. N. C. Kelkar opened the Gharat Mandir and in doing so, dwelt on the laudable services rendered by Mr. R. L. Gharat to the poor peasants of the Kolaba District.

Mr. Kelkar congratulated the Worli Gopchar & Bhoye Samsthan for having built the building at Mapgaon after the name of Mr. Ramji Laxuman Gharat and said that every community ought to be proud of such saintly persons as him.

Postmen's Conference

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The Sind and Baluchistan Postmen's Lower Grade Conference is fixed for 16th December at Sukkur. Important question relating to postal cadre and Lower Grade staff will be discussed.—A. P.

VICEROY'S HOMILY ON REFORMS

Hopes They Will Secure India Place In Comity Of Empire Nations

VICEROY'S CAMP, LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Municipal Board of Lucknow to-day the Viceroy said:—

India stands as you say on the threshold of a new political system. I am fully aware that the coming reforms do not meet in full measure the aspirations and wishes of many but they undoubtedly constitute a great advantage and throw open a wide avenue by which the people of India can show the measure of their capacity and progress.

I welcome most warmly your statement that you realise that the new legislature must be given a fair and full trial in a spirit of co-operation between the Government and the people and I share confidently your hope that the new reforms may lead to the improvement of relations between India and the rest of the Empire.

Though I shall not witness on the spot the inauguration of the new political order in this country my thoughts will never be far from this land and I shall watch its progress and the working of the reforms with sustained and abiding interest in confident hope that they will help you rapidly forward to your destined position in the comity of the nations of the Empire.—A.P.

Our Kathiawar Letter

JUNAGADH'S HELP TO HARIJAN CAUSE

Jam Saheb's Plans Of Races For Encouraging Good Breeding

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The satisfactory work done by Junagadh Anti-Untouchability Committee at Junagadh caught the eye of the State authorities who have sanctioned recently a grant of Rs. 400 for the upkeep of 3 Harijan schools at Junagadh proper and donated Rs. 2,000 for the erection of a new building to house Harijan children.

In order to encourage the breeding of good stock, the Jam Saheb has drawn up a programme of 16 races. The programme is fixed for December 5 and 7. The races are open to bona-fide State subjects. Rs. 10,000 have been assigned for the allotment of prizes in all. Each event carries three handsome prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 500.

Dhrangadra Maharaja will sail from England in the first week of December and return to his capital on 23rd December to be present at the time of the Viceroy's visit to Dhrangadra. The Viceroy's forthcoming visit is now fixed for January 7 and a Durbar will be held on January 8. It will be followed by a prize distribution function of the local Rajkumar College. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Dharmendra Sinhji Arts College is also fixed for January 8.

INTEREST REFUND CLAIM.

Quite a surprise has been caused in the local legal circles at the recent findings of a judge at Malia, under Junagadh. It is reported that one Shah Kalyanji Dama of Malia lent Rs. 300 to one Hati Bhoj Puna on 3 santis of land some 51 years ago. By way of interest he raised the sum to Rs. 6,750. He has filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 3,750 in the Malia Court against Bhoj. The final decision is anxiously awaited.

The Bhavnagar State police recently arrested two Kolis with two camels loaded with 8 tins of illicit country liquor while entering the State limits. They were placed before the City Magistrate and have been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment each while the camels were sold by auction and the proceeds realized by the State.

Vile Parle Kelvani Mandal

(From Our Own Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Monday.

The question of the suitable plot of land for the growing needs and requirements of the Gokalibai School is at present agitating the minds of the members of the Vile Parle Kelvani Mandal. A subcommittee was appointed in September to inspect, select and recommend the desirable plot of land in a prominent position. The committee appears to have made up its mind as to the purchase of a particular plot on Dadabhoy Road, which is about fifteen minutes distance from the Railway Station. But even this decision does not seem to be unanimous. There is an influential section of members who is opposed to the purchase of plot on that side, as it entails various difficulties.

A strong representation is therefore forwarded to the president of the Mandal wherein objection has been taken against the hasty decision.

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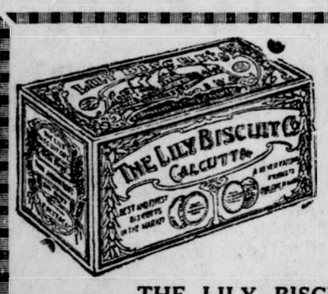

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ARCHITECT OF LABOUR PARTY

Henderson Leaves Behind Him Permanent Mark, Says Snowden

The death of Arthur Henderson has brought to a close a life full of achievement in public service. For thirty years he has been an outstanding figure among that new class of political leaders who owe little to birth or early advantages, but who, by force of personal character, have made their way to positions of eminence and influence in the national life. The national crisis of 1931 severed thirty years of intimate political and Parliamentary association between him and myself. But to-day I want to forget that regrettable separation, and to remember him as an old friend and colleague with whom I fought side by side, through long years, in our common cause, writes Lord Snowden in "Spectator."

I first met Arthur Henderson at the annual conference of the Labour Party at Newcastle in 1903. At that time he was quite unknown in the political Labour movement. He was the delegate to that Conference of the Iron-founders' Society, a trade union which was affiliated to the Labour Party. But he was then well-known in the North-East as an active trade union leader and an ardent worker in the Liberal Party. His prominence in the public life of Newcastle may be judged from the fact that, twelve years before his first appearance at a Labour Party Conference, he had been invited to become a Liberal candidate for Newcastle as a colleague of John Morley But the wealthy Liberals of Newcastle resented the intrusion of a working man and the candidature was not pursued. Some time after this he left his work in the foundry and took the position of Liberal agent in the Barnard Cattle Division of Durham. He then removed to Darlington, where he entered municipal politics, became a member of the local council, and eventually Mayor of the borough.

JUMPED INTO PROMINENCE

I well remember his only speech at his first Labour Conference. It showed his interest in the importance of organisation in building up a political party. He moved a resolution to increase the amount of the annual contributions of the affiliated societies to the central fund of the Labour Party. At that time the annual contribution was a penny per head of the affiliated membership. Henderson proposed to increase it to threepence. The trade unions at that time did not share Mr. Henderson's view of a sound financial basis for political organisation, and his resolution was rejected. No one in the conference dreamt that this impetuous young man was destined to be the architect of the organisation of the Labour Party. Within a few months of this incident a by-election took place in the Barnard Castle division, and Henderson was put forward by his trade union as a Labour candidate. He was successful; and he jumped at once into a position of prominence in the Labour Party.

Unlike many of the prominent leaders of the Labour Party, Mr. Henderson did not come into the Labour Party through a conversion to Socialism. It was years after his return to Parliament before he joined a Socialist society. He was never a member of the Independent Labour Party, which in those days was the militant force for Labour and Socialist propaganda. At the time he entered parliament there were only four other members of the Labour Party in the House—Will Crooks, davis Shackleton, Keir Hardie, and Richard Bell. The smallness of the number naturally gave prominence to all the members of the party. At the General Election two years later Labour returned twenty-nine members. Henderson had already established a reputation for his organising capacity. He pressed upon the new members the importance of party loyalty, and the need for the team-spirit in Parliamentary work.

CHIEF WHIP

The inexperienced new members recognised that Mr. Henderson was just the man to be made Chief Whip of the group. To this post he was appointed. It was a difficult job for many reasons. The group was undisciplined, wayward, and slack in Parliamentary attendance. Another difficulty made Henderson's task more responsible. Keir Hardie, who was Chairman of the group, refused to have any direct negotiations with the leaders of the Liberal Party, and left Henderson to carry these through. Knowing as I did the difficulties of Henderson's work, I was filled with admiration at the patience, tact and tolelation he showed. I am sure that only his realisation of the importance of the work kept him at the job.

When Keir Hardie gave up the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Party Henderson was elected to the position. He held this office for two years. He was not an outstanding success in the post. I have often wondered why he was not more effective in the House of Commons. In the Labour Party Conferences he was a powerful and effective debater. Often I have seen him turn a debate against a strong opposition by the strength of his argument and the sledge-hammer force of his blows.

When Ramsay MacDonald became Chairman of the Parliamentary Party in 1911 he vacated the office of Secretary of the National Party, a position he had held from its formation. Henderson was appointed to this position. This gave him the opening to employ his great gifts as an organiser. The work was highly congenial to him, and for 20 years he held that post, enjoying to the full the confidence of the party. It is his success in this post which, I think, will be his more enduring monument. Under his skilful guidance the machinery of the Labour Party have been brought to a state of efficiency which is the envy of other political parties. Local Labour parties have been established in practically every constituency in the country, and these are maintained largely on a self-supporting basis. Henderson was a strong believer in the Socialist-Trade Union alliance. It was a favourite saying of his "We must carry the Trade Unions with us." He was not blind to the main source of the funds of the central Labour Party. As a trade unionist himself, with a long record of trade-union service, he enjoyed the confidence of the trade union membership of the Labour Party in a high degree.

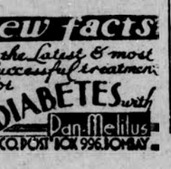
TOO SERIOUS-MINDED

There is no need for me to go through the record of Henderson's public services in two Coalition Governments and in two Labour Governments, and his more recent strenuous, though unfortunately futile, efforts as President of the Disarmament Conference. All this is still general knowledge. It is rather for me to write of the man as I knew him. He was not a brilliant man. He had none of the arts of the popular demagogue. On the public platform he lacked inspiration and a forceful personality. His public speeches were unrelieved by a gleam of humour. I never remember him telling a funny story either in private or in a public speech. He was too serious-minded for that.

His gifts were of a different order. He was seen at his best in council. He had a fund of common sense, and his judgment was usually sound. He never lost sight of great principles, and never sacrificed them to gain a temporary success, though always ready to accept a reasonable compromise which gave as much as was practicable at the time.

He was an agreeable colleague with whom to work, in spite of his fiery temper. His outbursts were sudden and subsided just as suddenly. I am sure he bore no malice. It was not in his nature.

He was a man of simple tastes. Success never spoiled him. He was not widely read; and I doubt if he had many interests outside his political work. He sometimes played a game of lawn tennis, and in his young days was an enthusiastic footballer. He retained an interest in the game up to the last. He has now gone. There are few men whose lifework leaves a permanent influence on the future. But Arthur Henderson's work in building up the Labour Party and in giving its adherents self-confidence in its future will last. It will last, if the Labour Party in the future can raise up men of his integrity, loyalty, reasonableness, and untiring energy in working for a great cause.



FOR BEST ESSAY ON NATIONAL CONGRESS

Delhi Announces Award Of Rs. 50

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

The Executive of the District Congress Committee, Delhi, has decided to award a prize of the value of Rs. 50 on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, for the best essay on the undermentioned subjects:—

"What has the Indian National Congress done for the country during the last 50 years?"

Essays that may be submitted, are required to be written in English or Urdu or Hindi, covering not more than 25 foolscap pages, and should include a short narration of the history of the Congress, a detailed review of the different aspects of the Congress activities and a critical discussion of the policy the Congress has adopted from time to time for the attainment of India's freedom. The influence and spirit which various builders and great leaders of the Congress have introduced into the Congress should not be excluded.

The essays will be considered by a board consisting of Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. J. N. Sahni, and Prof. Indra.

All essays should reach the secretary, Board of Judges, Mr. Shamnath Geele, on or before the 17th December, 1935, in sealed covers. The decision of the Judges will be announced on December 25, and the prize will be awarded at a public meeting on December 28.

If the best essay fulfils the requisite standard, it will be published by the Delhi Congress Committee in the form of a booklet, and will rank amongst the Congress publications of Delhi Province. The prize is open to all interested in the subject, excepting the office-bearers of the Congress.—United Press.

EXPLOITING ETHIOPIA

The following which appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" of 30th November, 1930 will be read with interest as anticipating recent happenings in Abyssinia.

On another page of the "British Export Gazette," prospects of trade with Ethiopia (the coronation of whose King, Ras Taffari, was recently featured prominently in the British journals), are discussed. The Emperor "is gradually Westernising the country and with the development of the process, the demand for the manufactured goods of all kinds must, as we say, grow. It is significant that Great Britain's exports to Ethiopia rose in value from £9.495 in the first half of 1928, to £10.734 in the corresponding period of 1929, and again to £14.096 in the January-June period of the current year."

This sufficiently explains why the British journals took such an affectionate notice of His Majesty Ras Taffari's coronation.

The "Gazette" then goes on to say:

"The time may not be far distant when the figures will be increased ten-fold at least, and during the next few weeks, when the pomp of Ras Taffari's formal ascent to the throne are discussed in the news, a thought should also be given to the question of opening up trade relations with the country."

MARBLE BUST OF GIRL IN COURT

Sculptor's Claim Against A Father

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A marble bust of an eight-year-old girl figured in an action which came before Mr. Justice Horridge in the King's Bench Division on Friday, November 15. The sculpture occupied a prominent position in the well of the court.

Mr. Yanko Brayovitch, a Serbian sculptor, of Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, N. W., claimed £300 from Mr. Copal Singh Jauher Singh Mulkani, an Indian, of Troy Court, Kensington, for work and materials in making a bust of Mr. Mulkani's daughter.

Mr. Brayovitch, in evidence, said that Mr. Mulkani gave him a definite order to make a marble bust of his daughter, and the price agreed was £300.

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Horridge said it seemed extremely unlikely that Mr. Mulkani would give an order for a sculptured bust of his daughter on the occasion of his first meeting with Mr. Erayovitch.

Mr. Mulkani was given judgment with costs.

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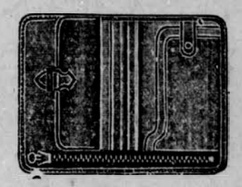

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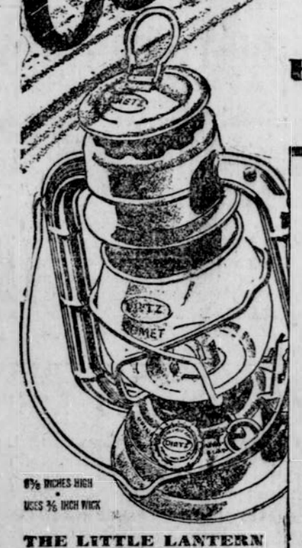

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THE LITTLE LANTERN WITH THE BIG LIGHT

London Sports Letter

Huge Offer For Heavy-weight Champions

£10,000 For Len-Petersen Fight At White City On June 1

(From Our Sports Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 19.

(By Air Mail.)

Every devotee of boxing among the 11,500 at Wembley Pool is talking about the brilliant exhibitions of boxing given by Tommy Loughran and Ambrose Palmer in outpointing Maurice Strickland and Ed Wenstob respectively. There were not the thrills and bashings usually associated with an all-heavy weight programme but I think the crowd went home delighted with what they had seen. Loughran is the most skilful heavy-weight to visit us since Jack Johnson. He has the perfect traditional English style, and every type of punch counter and defensive move known in the books.

Strickland fought just as well as he was allowed, but he never left on trying, and must have learned a great deal from his unique experience. He was like a promising pupil having a lesson from a "maestro." Amrobse Palmer delighted with his wizard skill in defence. His swaying, slipping and ducking were uncanny, and frequently made the spectators applaud. Wenstob, as usual, was eager and courage personified and he has improved considerably, but he did not know enough to land his heavy blows on the elusive Australian.

PALMER'S ADMIRABLE DISPLAY.

But Palmer's display was all the more admirable because he further damaged his already bad left hand in an early round, and he was fighting with the knowledge that his wife, away in Australia, was ill. He received a cable from her just before going into the ring. Norman Baines did not lose by many points against Roy Lazer, but the Jewish-American was outweighted, and did not have much chance to prove his undoubted worth.

The fight London wants to see at the next Wembley show on December 10 is Len Harvey v. Loughran. Both say they are willing and, if Len will subdue for a while his urge to meet Petersen it can materialise. Harvey says he expects the Board of Control to announce him as challenger for Petersen's title and fix a time limit for the match. Why wait? Another little fight would not do him any harm.

LEN AND PETERSEN.

But to the satisfaction of everyone it is understood that the stewards of the Boxing Board will give Len and Petersen a month in which to come to terms. When I conveyed this news to Len he said that he did not want to fight Loughran, or anybody else, and then find that he has to meet Petersen for the championship a fortnight or three weeks later. He thinks that his fight with Petersen is the biggest and most important of his career and not until he knows on what date he will oppose Petersen will he make other arrangements. On the other hand, Petersen says he will be ready to meet Loughran, Strickland, Palmer and Harvey in two months' time. "In future," he told me, "I want to manage my own affairs and will not allow anyone to interfere with my plans." Petersen added that he was ready to defend his title when the Board called for the match. But he said that it was only natural that he should expect a little time to settle down to new order of things. He had never felt more fit, but feeling fit was a different thing from preparing for the ring. He would need some time to prepare for his next fight. "I do not intend to train in my father's quarters—the famous Lynn Institute—" Petersen confided to me, "and I am on the look-out for suitable quarters to do my gymnasium work. Of course, I must admit that my father is a wonderful man. No man in the world could have done better. He is fine, but it has just happened that for very personal reasons we have started to go out separate ways." When I drew Petersen's attention to the press reports that his newly wed wife had an aversion to his carrying on with his fistic career he asserted "My wife is a reasonable woman and she will not interfere with my boxing plans in any way. I shall carry on as before, and hope to retain the confidence and credit which my past performances have won for me with the British public."

The climax to this Len-Petersen fight was reached last night when it was announced by Jack Dickson, the promoter, that he has made an offer of a £10,000 purse to Petersen, the holder, and Len Harvey for a British heavy-weight championship fight at the White City, London, on June 1. Petersen is offered £6,000 with privilege of 30 per cent. of gate receipts, and Harvey £4,000 or 25 per cent. of the receipts. At the same time Jeff has offered Petersen £1,500 to box Andrew Lenglet, French champion, twelve rounds on February 3. He has further invited Harvey to box the winner of the Marcel Thil-Lou Brouillard contest taking place in Paris on Novemoer 25, at Royal Albert Hall on January 13. For this offer he is willing to pay Len £1,500.

WOMEN PLAYERS.

Ranking lawn tennis players is a favourite hobby of all connected with the game, from sports writers down to ball boys, but the annual list issued by the Lawn Tennis Association is always regarded as the official decision on the subject. The association have their ranking on performances in singles only, for the period April 1, to October 5. Glancing over the list issued during the week, we naturally find Fred Perry head of the men's list, while Austin's claims to second place will not be disputed. G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, the British Davis Cup doubles pair, fill third and fourth places. There may be some criticism of their placings by the L. T. A. for, in the opinion of many, R. K. Tinkler, Nigel Sharpe and E. R. Avory are superior singles' players to both Hughes and Tuckey. Miss Dorothy Round, deposed Queen of Wimbledon, shares the leading place among the women with Miss Katherine Stammers, whose form has been disappointing, yet definitely better and more consistent than any of the other players who are ranked. Kay's success in the Hard Courts Championships where she beat Miss Dorothy Round and Miss Peggy Scriven entitles her to the highest place among the women players of this country.

Miss Stammers announced her decision not to accept the invitation to winter in South Africa as a member of the Lawn Tennis Association team in order to devote herself to serious practice in the early spring. Frankly speaking, the South African tour is the one most coveted among lawn tennis players as it offers the players a splendid experience at the cost of the Association which meet the expenses of the "winter-in-sunshine tour." However, Miss Stammers has not allowed herself to be swayed away by personal selfishness and has decided to accept advice that practice rather than competitive play is what her game now requires. She says that it is in the hope of gaining solidity and balance for her stroke that she has decided to stay at home.

NEW ZEALAND TOURISTS.

After Saturday's match with Leicestershire and East Midlands at Leicester the All Blacks are now able to have a week's rest before they tackle the first of their internationals—that against Scotland at Murrayfield. A feeling is spreading among followers of the game here that they have rather under-estimated the strength of the New Zealand tourists. There has been a noticeable tightening up of the All Blacks' game since the second tour of Wales last month. During recent games the visitors have provided football of the sort they showed in their first game at Devonport, and which was expected of them throughout the tour. I am more inclined to the view that people were too hasty in judgment, and that time was not given the visitors to settle down to British climate and English style of play. Now the New Zealanders know what to expect in almost every match, and as a result are gaining confidence in their own ability. This is especially noticeable among the forwards, said to be the best New Zealand has ever sent to England. For the first ten or eleven matches they were disappointing, but the manner in which they over-ran the Cambridge side and heeled, I am told, 33 times to nine, shows what improvement has been made. When in Scotland earlier in the tour they had two narrow victories, one over the South of Scotland, a typical Border combination noteworthy for its real Border pack, and the other over a combined Cities team which included most of the best backs in Scotland. The remarkable thing about the All Blacks is that a number of players who were second choice for places in the team have proved the best men in England.

One of the proudest men in England this week is William Drinkwater, the 84-year-old grandfather of Charlie Drinkwater, the Golders Green boy who, with his first kick in League football, scored a goal for Aston Villa within five minutes of the start of the match with Chelsea. Mr. Drinkwater told me that football appeals to him on account of his grandson's prowess. Every time that Charlie played for Golders Green, old William was there to watch him, till last Saturday's match put the coping stone to his success. "Our Charlie played just as he always does," said his grandfather. "Getting that early goal did not frighten him a bit. He is a calm lad, and no matter how important the game can always be relied on to do his best. He has not got one of those 'temperaments' they talk about." I am told that Charlie left a good job to join Aston Villa three weeks ago. He had been asked to turn a professional before, but had refused much to his grandfather's joy, for it meant that he went on playing for Golders Green and could be seen in action every week. Now, however, he has taken the plunge into big football, and old William regards this step with mixed feelings. He doubts whether he will be able to make the trip to Birmingham every other week as he did on Saturday last.

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CO-OPERATION IN NASIK

Meetings At Malegaon And Satana

Prof. V. G. Kale, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, presided over the general meeting of the Bank's Branches at Malegaon and Satana in the Nasik District on the 24th and 25th November. Both the meetings were largely attended by representatives of co-operative societies in the areas served by the Branches and by the local public. Apart from the usual formal business, at both, the meetings resolutions were adopted expressing the local co-operators' sense of grief at the recent death of the distinguished co-operator and social servant, Mr. G. K. Devadhar. At Malegaon, a resolution was adopted requesting the Bank to open a Sub-branch at Nandgaon for the convenience of societies in the Nandgaon Taluka. The proposal was also made that this sub-branch should make arrangements for the sale of produce of the members of societies in the Taluka, particularly cotton. At Satana, a request was made to the Bank to reduce to 6 per cent. its rate of interest on loans to societies. It was explained in reply that the rate had already been reduced to 6½ per cent. for good societies and that, in addition, the Bank had agreed to allow a rebate of ½ per cent. to good societies and a special rebate of one per cent. for weak societies on their fulfilling certain conditions prescribed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

In his concluding remarks at both the meetings, Prof. Kale expressed his pleasure at the progress achieved and congratulated the local workers on the way they had handled the situation during the economic depression which, unfortunately, had not yet passed. He was pleased at the close association of local co-operators with the working of the Branches and he hoped that this association would, in course of time, get still closer. The Provincial Bank, unlike an ordinary joint stock bank, depended for its success on the degree to which it stimulated local initiative and evoked a sense of responsibility among local co-operators themselves. While sympathising with the desire to reduce the incidence of interest charges for the agriculturist, Prof. Kale urged co-operative societies to take the fullest advantage of the various concessional schemes already introduced and to make a collective effort to remove stagnation, so that with the resumption of financial operations on a normal basis it would be possible still further to bring down the lending rates.

EFFECT OF ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

The economic depression and its influence on agriculture and industries, as well as on the trade and commerce of the world, formed the subject of Prof. Kale's remarks at the two meetings of the Bank as also of a public lecture delivered by him at the Municipal Hall, Malegaon, under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Kashikar. The origin of this depression lay in the Great War and in the artificial economic conditions created by that world conflagration. He examined the various factors which had all contributed to the accentuation of the crisis, the breakdown of the currencies of various countries, the raising of tariff walls, the emergence of the new creed of national self-sufficiency, the application of science to industry and agriculture and the growth in the production of various commodities. We had poverty in the midst of plenty. The present dislocation of the trend of commercial contacts between various countries upset the entire balance of our economic equilibrium. Unless statesmen and economic thinkers all over the world put their heads together there was little ground to hope for an early solution of their difficulties.

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NO CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

Malcolm MacDonald Says Scheme Will Mean Extra Burden

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

That the objection to closer union between Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda on the ground of increased cost of administration still remains is the view expressed by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald (ex-Secretary for Colonies) in his despatch of October 12, 1935, to Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya. The matter was carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee in 1931, and they considered an East African Union inopportunte for many reasons. The question, however, arose for consideration again out of a recent resolution passed by the East African Unofficial Conference at Arusha and a memorandum submitted by the Conference demanding a union of the Kenya and Tanganyika territories.

Mr. M. MacDonald quotes the Joint Committee's objections against closer union of the three territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika which are: (1) The extra cost of government involved, (2) The opposition of various communities in the territories and the pre-occupation of the vast majority of all communities with the affairs of their particular territories. (3) The present stage of economic development, particularly in regard to inadequacy of communications and (4) The considerable diversity between the central and significant features of each of the three territories and the desirability in the interests of the progress and development of East Africa as a whole of letting each, for a considerable time to come, to develop on its own lines.

He then proceeds to discuss how far the above objections are still valid and says:—

INCREASED COST

"I am forced to agree with the conclusion of the Joint Select Committee that any constitutional change in the direction of closer union, that would be in conformity with the provisions of the Mandate for Tanganyika, must add considerably to the overhead expenses of Government. The only estimate of the net increased cost of administration placed before the Joint Select Committee was £34,000 a year, and the Committee noted that it could not be safely assumed that that sum represented fully the additional cost that would be incurred. In view of the present serious financial difficulties in Kenya, and to a less extent in Tanganyika, I must conclude that the objection to closer union on the ground of increased cost of administration has not been diminished since the Joint Select Committee reported.

"The second main reason accepted by the Joint Select Committee was the opposition of various communities in the territories to closer union and the pre-occupation of the vast majority of all communities with the affairs of their particular territories. There is a considerable section among the European community in Tanganyika opposed to closer union, and that a majority of the European community in Uganda is opposed to it. The Indian communities in all the three territories are still as opposed to closer union as they were in 1931 and Native opinion, in so far as it is expressed, is also hostile.

DEFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

"As regards economic development, there has been progress since 1931. Communications have improved, particularly as regards air transport, but it seems clear that in the time that has elapsed since 1931 the extent of progress in economic development has not been such as to constitute yet a radical change in conditions.

"The final main reason of the Joint Select Committee was 'the considerable diversity between the central and significant features of each of these territories' and the desirability of letting each, for a considerable time to come, develop on its own lines which the Committe considered to be still experimental. It is clear that the diversities between the three territories, to which the Joint Select Committee called attention, still persist, and that since 1931 there has not been considerable time for progress and development on the experimental lines which are being followed in each territory.

In the circumstances it does not, therefore, appear that there are adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which were so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. The fundamental objections then found to action along the proposed lines have not been radically altered by such changes as have taken place since. In view of this fact I do not think that I need now discuss the consequential matters raised in the memorandum prepared at the Arusha Conference."

As regards the view of the Conference at Arusha that a closer union should be "accompanied by a greater measure of control in administrative and financial affairs by the unofficial permanent residents," Mr. MacDonald says that he fully complies with the Joint Committee opinion that the conditions in East Africa, "where these widely differing communities exist side by side, demand the maintenance of an effective power of intervention by the Crown in all matters of both legislation and administration. This power will be exercised by His Majesty's Government, acting through the Secretary of State. It is clear that under existing conditions, the principles outlined above can only be effectively operative if the authority of His Majesty's Government remains unimpaired. The diversity of the interests to be co-ordinated and harmonized requires a Government impartial and capable of long views."—United Press.

BARRIER BETWEEN TEACHER AND PUPIL VANISHES

Miss Booth Describes Modern Tendencies In Education

SANTINIKETAN (By Mail).

Miss E. Booth, M. A., (Oxon), who has been in India about a month, arrived at Santiniketan day before yesterday and will stay here for a month studying the Poet's educational work. Miss Booth is a veteran educationist and is connected with many educational and cultural institutions of England.

Giving her impressions about the most recent features of education in England, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" she said:—

"English education of to-day, whilst caring as much as ever for the development of that higher education which leads naturally to the University, is encouraging the pursuit of cultural acivities other than the purely intellectual. For many years elementary schools have laid stress on crafts as a cultural medium. At the present time, secondary schools are making the craft side of their art departments increasingly important.

STUDENTS' MUTUAL CHARITY.

"The general tendency seems to be towards the more complete development of the child as a social being. Great stress is laid on training for social service. Most schools give of their money and time to recognised charities and many of them have their own particular bit of service. For instance, in the terribly depressed areas in the North of England and in South Wales, poverty-stricken village schools have been "adopted" by more prosperous Girls' High schools and colleges. The children in the latter places send their cast-off clothes and toys (all carefully mended!) to the children in the distant village school. They also save their pocket-money and put it into a general fund for sending sweets and fruit to the village-children.

"It is my belief that no child is born tidy—or clean! In good class homes the child is trained from birth and so the teachers' burden is lightened but I take my hat off to that devoted band of men and women who spend their lives in the elementary schools of poor districts, hammering away year in and year out at the need for cleanliness and healthy habits and the inculcation of some rough idea of beauty.

PROVISION OF MILK.

"Educational authorities are paying more and more attention to the food of school children. Milk of the best quality can now be procured for school children only at one half-penny per half-pint, and where even this price is prohibitive, many enlightened local education authorities are providing it free.

"Training in responsibility is, of course, traditional in English Public schools, but this spirit has also been extended to the humblest elementary schools. There the older girls supervise the play of the little ones and their behaviour in cloak-room and dining room. This work is not undertaken in a spirit of overlordship. Any tendency in this direction is at once quelled by the Staff.

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

"In the highest forms of most secondary schools there is training in world citizenship by means of at least one period per week devoted to 'Modern Topics' or 'Current Events.' During this period the girls report on what they have read in the newspapers during the week. Usually one girl talks about home affairs, another about India, a third about the Dominions, a fourth about European foreign countries and so on—not forgetting America! When there is something momentous afoot like the present war in Abyssinia, one girl will report for Italy one for Abyssinia, and one for the League of Nations. Lively discussions follow. The mistress in charge encourages a strong opposition, and finally sums up the various reports and makes clear points which have seemed obscure to the girls.

"The result of all this is that many more girls of the educated classes are taking up some form of service as a career—teaching, medicine, welfare-work rescue work whilst more educated girls are taking up nursing more than ever before. Even if a girl marries, she usually likes to do work of some sort, paid or unpaid, beforehand, and she often continues to do unpaid work after her marriage.

"Also, because of this wider outlook, schools are far happier places than they used to be. Gone is the old barrier between teacher and pupil. Nowadays it is only the poor disciplinarian who tries to create such a barrier. Of course, the teacher's job becomes more and more exacting. She is expected to be omniscient and omnipotent so that within the profession there are many jokes about the claims made on her prowess and intelligence. When Miss Cicely Courtneidge acted the part of the school-mistress in her amusing film, 'things are looking up,' she was told that she would have to teach mathematics here, natural history there, take the girl guides, and in her 'spare' time coach the school at Tennis. With an air of comic resignation she replied, "Yes, but look here, don't I also have to swim the Channel?"

Miss Booth will, during her stay here, deliver a series of lectures on "Recent Movements in Education in England" and "War Experiences."—United Press.

REMINISCENCES OF ETHIOPIA

Why No Roads Are Built

Mr. Vavilov, member of the U. S. S. R. Academy who organised a scientific expedition to Abyssinia in 1927, recently related his experiences in "Isvestia", Moscow, extracts from which are given below:—

"It did not take long to equip the caravan. It was first found necessary to recruit men in order to secure ourselves of Askari soldiers, without whom any journey in the country is almost impossible. The next thing was to buy guns, indispensable for fighting the wild beasts and above all the crocodiles that crowd the banks and the mid-stream of the Blue Nile.

So far, as men were concerned, we had to enter into a collective contract with them under the supervision of the Governor of Addis Ababa.

Under this contract, we had to give guarantee that we would nourish our companions well as long as they remained with us; leave them in a habitable place with necessary provisions, in case they fell sick; and bury them according to the religious rituals in case they died.

As we naturally required what would be the obligations of the other party, the governor advised us to take sufficient quantities of chains with us, which we politely refused.

Excepting in the region of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia has practically no roads at all. When we asked Ras Haila why the Abyssinians did not construct any roads, he replied, "If we did it, the Europeans would not take long to come. It is better that they remained away."

The most difficult thing during the voyage was to maintain discipline in the caravan. Abyssinia is not only a country of wheat and barley. It is also a paradise of alcoholic drinks.

The Abyssinians make strong drinks from honey and barley which they call "tetch" and "talou" respectively. It is difficult to find a single sober man in the evening, in any town and village .....

At night it was indispensable to keep a guard in order to drive away beasts of the jungle by shooting in the air from time to time and by keeping a pile of fire ablaze.

The strong savage Abyssinian coffee came therefore very handy as it prevented sleep.

In northern Abyssinia no coin could ever circulate. Raw salt and red pepper were the main commodities of exchange.

Raw salt was essential for important transactions, red pepper for purchase of ordinary goods.

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Our Gujarat Letter

HINDI IN SCHOOLS

Ahmedabad Meeting Votes For Compulsion

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, (By Mail).

It is learnt that the State Prajamandal organisers will take initiative in the celebration of the Congress Golden Jubilee. It is the general feeling in Gujarat that the celebrations should also take place in all Indian States and the Congress should be urged to take active interest in state matters to enable States people to gain fundamental rights.

Under the auspices of Hindustan Sahitya Sangh a public meeting was held yesterday at Ahmedabad. Mr. Narhari Parikh urged that national language was essential for achieving unity of hearts. Sjt. Indulal Yagnik pleaded for the dire need of one national language at the present juncture, when India was striving for political independence. The resolution that "Hindi language should be compulsory in schools" was passed by majority.

Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar, Sjt. Morarji Desai, and Sjt. Kishorilal Mushruwala, accompanied by Sjt. Chhaganlal Joshi visited the Harijan Ashram at Bhavnagar.

As the posts of Khangi Karbhari and Naib Dewan are to be permanently filled up, some changes amongst higher officials are expected very shortly.

A Harijan student of Amreli, studying for law at Bombay, has been granted a scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem by the Maharaja of Baroda.

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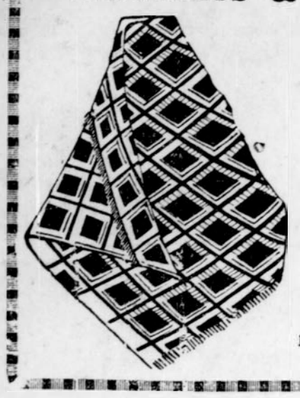

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Should Indians Adopt Foreign Dress?

INDIANS IN ENGLAND SAY "NO"

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
(BY AIR MAIL.)

In response to the invitation issued by the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Vedanta Society, over 150 admirers and devoted followers of Sri Ramakrishna attended a meeting at the headquarters of the Society, 51, Lancaster Gate Mr. E. T. Sturdy, who has been a life-long disciple of the great sage, occupied the chair supported by Swami Ayyakatananda, the founder of the Society. Miss N. Hazell, Secretary, and Mr. Kanti Ghose, of Bengal.

THE COMPLETE MAN.

The meeting was convened to suggest ways and means to celebrate the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary in London at the time it would be celebrated in India early next year.

A strong representative committee of Indians, Americans, Englishmen and other European followers and admirers of Sri Ramakrishna was formed to arrange centenary celebrations in London. They will take place in February 1936 and the main programme will consist of (1) Lectures on the life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna, (2) Publication of leaflets and pamphlets; if possible a special newspaper, dealing with the Mission conducted by the Ramakrishna, (3) Observation of a special Children's Day in the East End of London, in order to impart the message of Sri Ramakrishna to those in need of it. The meeting also decided to co-operate in every possible manner with the organisers of the Centenary Celebration organisers in India.

GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The Sikh community in England commenced celebration of Guru Nanak's Birthday on Friday last with the continuous reading of Guru Grantha Sahib (Akhand Path) at the premises of the Khalsa Jatha in 79, Sinclair Road, London, W. 14. The readings were concluded on Sunday afternoon, which was the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak. This continuous reading—day and night—was carried on by the Sikh ladies and gentlemen by turn and they had an enthusiastic congregation at all times to listen to the Akhanda Path. After the termination of the Akhand Path, there were recitations hymns from Guru Granth Sahib and recitation of poems specially composed for the occasion. A number of students delivered short speeches in praise of Guru Nanak. Dr. Mulak Raj Ananda, President of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association, gave a brief but learned speech on Guru Nanak's influence in our country and his contribution to the cultural development of the world. Professor Uttam Singh Gheba, the Secretary of the Jatha, in paying homage to Guru Nanak, emphasised on the practical living of religion. He pointed out how the great Guru Nanak not only reconciled the Hindu and Moslem points of view but enunciated original ideas which went far to make his teachings distinctive and practical. Amongst those present included Sardar and Sardarini Mohan Singh, Prof. R. A. Dara, Lady Abdul Qadir, Miss T. Singh, Inspector of Girls' School, Kapurthala, Mr. Philip Cox, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Mr. Balabhir Singh Gherwal, who donated a sum of £12 to the Jatha on his having been successful in the recent I. C. S. examination. Sardar and Sardarini Mohan Singh made a present of beautiful carpets for the use of the members of the Jatha.

A DEBATE ON DRESS.

"If you want a good Indian meal, go to Lady Qadir's flat in Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, London, said my friends who were with me to listen to an interesting debate at the premises of Sir Abdul Qadir on Sunday afternoon. Sir Abdul Qadir and Lady Abdul Qadir were "At Home" to the members of the Hindustani Speaking Union and the subject for debate on Sunday afternoon was "Whether Indians in India should adopt European dress." There was a galaxy of speakers, of course, in Hindustani. Even Mrs. Rama Rao, who wanted to desert Hindustani in preference to English in the midst of an overwhelmingly Indian gathering, could not be an exception. We saw speaker after speaker thrashing out the whole problem, some in argumentative mood, others in light-hearted manner - to be followed by one or two diplomatic efforts by Mrs. Rama Rao favouring the proposition as well as opposing it. She confessed one thing. "We, women, have a weakness for vanity and I for one will not desert my beautiful Indian saree for English costume. That sealed the fate of the motion, asking for adoption of European dress and in spite of glorious efforts of Miss Damry, daughter of Dr. Damry, of Madras, to save the proposition, of the mover, Prof. Puri, who led the opposition, carried the House with a thumping majority. The opponents of the motion felt that it was not in the best interest of the country to copy foreign dress and get ourself lost, though the supporters wanted the House to be more practical and to go with the time.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Conference In Calcutta

Many women in India are looking forward with keen interest and high hopes to the Conference which is being held in Calcutta from January 30th to February 5th under the auspices of the International Council of Women.

This great organization which has been called "The forerunner of the League of Nations" is a Federation of Women's Societies of many lands and creeds. Separated widely, in America, in Palestine, Chile and Canada, in Cuba, the Argentine, Great Britain, India, the majority of European countries and in the Islands of the Sea, each National Council works out through its Provincial Councils the programme of work most suited to its own needs, each independent, yet all united in the service of women and loyally seeking to work in the spirit of 'Golden Rule' which is its motto.

The movement which resulted in the formation of this great world-wide Council began in 1835 in the United States of America with the idea of linking together all organizations working throughout the world for social progress and the emancipation and advancement of women. How successful this has been, may, in part, be judged by the fact that its membership now consists of 'forty million women' enrolled in Councils in 40 different countries. India, it may be said, presents a typical organization, in which Provincial Councils with their branches and Affiliated Societies are all united in a National Council.

The Head-quarters of the International Council are in Paris and its officials are drawn from many nations; a Scotswoman, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair is its greatly honoured President; its General Secretary is Dutch, the Editor of its "Bulletin" is German, while France, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, America, Roumania, Denmark and Czecho-Slovakia each contribute a Vice-President.

HOW THE WORK IS CARRIED ON

The work of the Council is carried on by means of 'ten' Standing Committees consisting of women experts from various National Councils intent on the study of "Legislation, Education, Trades and Professions, the Equal Moral Standard, Public Health, Migration, Child Welfare, Suffrage, Peace, 'Press" and, on "Fine Arts Letters and Cinema,' it has Sub-Committees.

The various Committees met for discussion at various times and a Conference is held regularly once in three years in different important centres such as Berlin, Vienna, Chicago, London, Paris, where reports from National Councils and Standing Committees are received and discussed and a programme of work for the next Triennium planned. It is of interest to note that at practically all conferences a 'new subject for study is adopted, e.g., in London in 1899 "Peace and Arbitration" was added to the list of subjects and in Berlin, in 1904, "Suffrage and the Equal Moral Standard." Conferences, for special purposes, and Executive meetings are held from time to time as occasion demands.

Unlike many Conferences the I. C. W. does more than discuss and pass resolutions; it sends its members back to their countries to work and give effect to the resolutions and it is no exaggeration to say that the International Council is the largest and most active Peace Society in the world while in modern social legislation it has undoubtedly been the driving power. Governments consult National Councils and profit by their conscientious work. Geneva and the League of Nations listen to the International Council and treat its suggestions with respect and in all countries it attracts to its work the best feminine brains and the most internationally-minded.

At Calcutta, the Headquarters of the National Council of Women in India, the I.C.W. will hold its first Conference in the East and although the detailed programme is not yet available, it is understood that the subjects to be discussed are chiefly those affecting women in the East and on the Pacific Basin, and Indian and other women specialists in Public Health. Welfare work and allied subjects are invited to attend and speak.

The full list of delegates is also not yet available but it is known that the President, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, will come, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Pentland, whose late husband was a Governor of Madras, as also Miss Van Veen the General Secretary. Princess Cantacuzine of Roumania and others from different countries of Europe, the Far East, America and Australia, while the National Council of India will send its quota.

The Conference should be of great benefit both to the hosts in India and the guests from abroad widening the horizon of both groups, removing ignorance and misunderstanding and engendering sympathy and respect helping on the work of making women everywhere more "international" in their outlook and thus ultimately more national in the best and highest way.

Further information regarding the Conference may be had from:—
Mrs. K. Bose, General Secretary, National Council of Women in India, Town Hall, Calcutta.

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Our Gujarat Letter

BARODA NOTES

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, By mail

A "Hindu Sabha" has been formed at Kalol, in Mehsana district.

It is learnt that the Pratapganj Housing Society problem has reached the registrar of the Co-operative Societies sequel to certain members complaining that houses were not built by certain owners of plots.

It is reported that Kadi town will have a Town Hall in commemoration of the Maharaja's Jubilee. The Mehsana and Navsari local boards also intend to have their own buildings.

Dr. Chaturbhai Patel, Ph.D. of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute is standing for election of the membership of the Bombay University on behalf of the Registered Graduates.

At a recent meeting of the Ahmedabad Students' Union, Messrs. Amubhai Shukla, Dashrathlal Thakkar and Shrimati Padma Mehta were elected as secretaries for the forthcoming Ahmedabad Students' Conference and an advisory body of 5 members was appointed to help the secretaries.

Addressing a meeting at Zhalod, Sjt. Indulal Yagnik urged people to help in ameliorating the social and economic condition of backward tribes like the Bhils.

The Governor of Bombay is going to Nadiad on December 20, when the Municipality will present an address.

Mr. Lalaji Patel, a patidar of Chikhodra, donated Rs. 4,000 for building a library.

Wadhwan Yuvak Sangh's Activities

(From Our Correspondent)
WADHWAN CITY, Nov. 24.

Two years' combined report is published by the Youth League. The League, as it is mostly composed of enterprizing and active youths guided by public workers like Messrs. Kothari, Fulchandbhai and Mohanlal Sanghvi has put in, most commendable service of 6 years in the cause of the public life of Wadhwan. As an Association strictly following Congress creed, its activities are limited to a certain point, and hence it has wisely extended its operations towards the amelioration of certain social ills as removal of untouchability, village uplift and child marriage.

Baroda Farmers' Plea For Liberal Remissions

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Nov. 27.

At a recent meeting of agriculturists at Patan, in Mehsana district, a resolution was passed requesting His Highness' Government to grant liberal remissions due to failure of crop. Dr. Sumant Mehta explained to them the aims and objects of the Prajamandal.

The work of the Rural Life Exhibition to be held in first week of January is going on rapidly. The industrial section will be an attractive feature, where many Swadeshi industries will be seen in the stalls. The Department of Agriculture has taken one separate section, where all the ancient and modern methods of cultivation and other aspects of agriculture will be exhibited.

The Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha will hold Rasotsawa celebrations from 1st December for a week.

PAVING WAY FOR INDO-IRAN PACT

British And Iranian Ministers Meet For Friendly Talk At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

His Excellency Kazemi, the Foreign Minister of Iran who had gone to Simla from Delhi will be shortly visiting Calcutta. From Calcutta he will proceed to Bombay from where he will sail for Teheran on December 7.

Mr. Kantchbull Hugessen, the British Minister in Iran, who was also here is now returning to Teheran via Kabul.

H. E. Kazemi's visit to Delhi was not an official one, but purely informal though questions of common interest to both countries were discussed informally in a friendly manner. For instance pilgrims to Meshed have to undergo many customs formalities. Discussions were held here with a view to removing as many of them as possible. Again lorry-owners and drivers on the International route between India and Iran are mostly Indians and they have been experiencing handicaps like rate-cutting from Iranians who have been trying to capture the traffic by starting subsidised companies.

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS

The informal conversations on this subject at Delhi were aimed at impressing on the Foreign Minister of Iran the necessity for equal treatment to all lorry-owners and drivers on the road running partly on the Indian border and partly on the Iranian border. This road is the only land commercial route and lorry traffic was long ago originally started by British subjects who now smell danger in the recent starting of companies subsidised with a view of nationalising this service as has been done in Afghanistan.

Negotiations commenced informally at Delhi will be continued more formally till a satisfactory agreement is reached and methods like rate-cutting are abandoned.

The question of reopening the railway line between Nolland and Zahidan was also informally discussed and the Associated Press learns that it was pointed out that the reconditioning and working of the line would involve the Government of India in a large and unremunerative expenditure, which is not practical politics in the present financial stringency. There was no discussion regarding the land customs tariff nor any attempt at negotiating a trade agreement as this could only be done by the British Government. —A.P.

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LIMITED TURNOVER IN YARN

Holders Tired

LIQUIDATION IN RAYON

Bombay, November 27.

The yarn market has remained quiet and uninteresting during the whole past week and turnover has continued to remain very limited. Reports from the consuming districts are far from encouraging and go to show that the demand all round has been rather slack and prices offered are much lower to admit of any business of importance. It is also reported that what demand is there, has been promptly made by the upcountry Mills at prices which are comparatively lower than the prices quoted by many of the Bombay Mills. In the circumstances, it is but natural that the offtake of the local market has continued to remain unsatisfactory since after the New Year. Dealers have been constantly complaining about the absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres and are even willing to shade their limits to some extent at a sacrifice in prices but the buyers do not show any willingness to make purchases in bulk even at lower rates. One of the most important reasons indicated for such a continued dullness in the yarn market is that during New Year large sales of grey cloth have been made by the Bombay Mills at prices which were much lower compared with the prices of yarn and it therefore does not pay the hand-loom weavers to put their cloth in the market in competition with such mills' cloth if they purchase yarn at the present level of prices. The cotton market has remained very steady with no prospects of material decline in the near future. In spite of this, the local dealers have been very nervous and it is believed that if the demand will not show any material improvement in the next few weeks, the weak holders will try to liquidate their holdings of yarns even at lower prices, irrespective of the prices of cotton. The future tendency is therefore uncertain at present.

ENGLISH YARNS

Dealers have been feeling tired of their holdings of Manchester yarns and have commenced sales from stock at much lower prices than the replacing cost. Manchester prices are reported to be very steady on account of sharp rise in Egyptian cotton and good demand from the Continent.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

Prices have remained practically unchanged with a quiet undertone during the week. Owing to arrivals of several steamers during the last few days, some of the weak holders have been trying to liquidate their holdings even at lower prices but buyers are difficult to find. In case of forward shipments, no business of importance has been possible during the week on account of comparatively higher prices in Japan and Shanghai. It is very surprising, however, that there have been continued offers of 32s. Chinese Grey Yarn for December/January shipments at very low prices. The C. I. F. basis of this yarn offered from China is about the same as the price of the 16s grey yarn quoted by some of the Bombay Mills. In spite of this, forward business during the week has been practically very small in as much as dealers are afraid of further pressure from China and perhaps of a further decline in price as a result. Sampin has been rather quiet whereas Exchange remains steady after the recent decline.

ART SILK YARNS.

There is no change in the official prices of Italrayon Yarns but the dealers have been liquidating their holdings at about 1 anna or more below the present official prices whenever they come across the buyers. Even at these prices, it is difficult to sell these yarns, the reason naturally being very cheap prices of Japanese yarns in the market. As regards Japanese Art. Silk Yarns, it is very surprising that in spite of the Italian Sanctions, there has been not the slightest improvement in prices of these yarns. On the other hand, during the past week there has been a further decline to the extent of about 1/4 anna per lb., and even at these rates demand from the consuming centres is very small. As regards Japanese Spinners, they have not yet been quoting much lower prices but the latest reports from Japan to show that they are prepared to shade their prices in the event of substantial business being offered to them. In such circumstances, it is but natural that prices will not show any definite improvement in the near future, in spite of the sanctions being applied to Italian Imports from the middle of next month. It also remains to be seen how much quantity will be imported from Italy before 18th December 1935. Arrivals from Japan during the week are not very heavy but the continued absence of satisfactory demand from almost all important consuming centres has been making dealers very nervous. The future tendency is therefore uncertain at present.

INDIAN YARNS.

No important sales have been made by the local mills during the week under review. Owing to steady cotton prices, they do not show any willingness to lower their limits at present. Dealers, therefore, have been getting very nervous and it is very likely that if offtake continues to remain unsatisfactory during the next few days, dealers will be obliged to sell their holdings at lower limits in spite of the steady cotton. The future tendency still remains uncertain.

Lt.-Col. D. H. Rai, I.M.S., lately Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has been appointed Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Government of India.

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From the World-famous novel by Sir H. Rider Haggard with 5000 players including Helen Gahagan, Randolph Scott, Helen Mack, Nigel Bruce.

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At the foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Prices Very Moderate

Balcony: Rs. 1-8; First: Re. 1; Family Circle: Ans. 12; Second Ans. 8; Third: Ans. 4; all inclusive of tax.

Seats could be reserved at the Theatre.
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ROXY TALKIES

A Rollicking Comedy—Worthy successor of "GHAR JAMAI" (Gujerati)

"GHAR JAMAI"

(HINDI VERSION)
Produced by KOHINOOR CINETONE at IMPERIAL STUDIOS.
Cast comprises of the Inimitable
ALIDADAN -HEERA -PANNA-JAMNA ALLAVALI and others.
Director:—HOMI MASTER.

Commencing From 7th December
AT
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East India
Film Company's
Masterpiece
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'Murderer'

Directed by:
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Featuring:—
Gul Hamid
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Lalita, Indubala,
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Time as Usual.

Acclaimed As the BEST SHOW in the CITY

Glorious 13th WEEK

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DEVDAS

Starring SAIGAL
DEVDAS

Is a Picture of Pictures.
with
Jamuna, Rajkumari,
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MINERVA
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Time: 5-30, 8 & 10-30
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HARSHAD ROY MEHTA'S PRODUCTION
Starring
RAMPYARI, KALE, SOHANI, GANGAPRASAD, DORAINE and others
Heart gripping climax—Delightful dialogues—Sweet Songs, etc.
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SEE TO-NIGHT OR DURING THIS WEEK

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DHARMATMA

BAL GANDHARVA—PRABHAT PICTURE

Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM

from
SATURDAY NEXT (DEC. 7)
AT
KRISHNA TALKIES
DUBASH THEATRE
A Super Production

Featuring:
BALGANDHARVA
RATNA PRABHA
VASANTEE

Individual acknowledgements of the congratulations showered on us by numerous "Prabhat" lovers on the success of

DHARMATMA

not being possible, we have to heartily thank them all hereby for their favours and keen interest shown.

PRABHAT CINETONE, Poona.
FAMOUS PICTURES, Bombay.

Tolstoy And Thackery Masterpieces Projected On Week's Screen

"ANNA KARENINA" (TOLSTOY) AT REGAL—"BECKY SHARP" (THACKERY) AT THE WELLINGTON—"THE GLASS KEY" AT THE PATHE—"RED SALUTE" AT CAPITOL—"ANARKALI" AT IMPERIAL

"Red Salute" seen at the Capitol from this week.

"RED SALUTE" A LIVELY COMEDY

At The Capitol

If you're in the movie market for a smart-paced, sparkling comedy, chock full of the season's brightest dialogue and heartiest laughs, hie yourself down to the the Capitol Theatre—but pronto! For upon its screen unreeled for the first time to-day "Red Salute" starring Barbara Stanwyck, with Robert Young lending chief support, the latest offering of Edward Small and Harry M. Goetz, producers of Reliance pictures to whom we owe such varied and memorable cinema treats as "Palooka" and "The Counte of Monte Cristo." "Red Salute" gives Barbara her first opportunity to doff the familiar garments of tragedy as a pretty, modern co-ed blessed with a quick tongue, a venturesome spirit and a rollicking sense of fun. From the moment when this head-strong maiden, Drue Van Allen, is stricked by her United States Army General father into flying across the Mexican border to save her from harmful publicity arising from her association with a young campus mate of a decidedly radical views, the story moves swiftly from one thrilling and laugh-provoking adventure to another. In her efforts to get back into Uncle Sam's territory, she involves not only a wise-craking young buck private on furlough, in the person of Mr. Young, but a henpecked husband (Cliff Edwards) and his pursuing wife (Ruth Donnelly) the Border Patrol and even the Federal authorities. Barbara proves herself an admirable comedienne and Robert Young is well as holidaying private who gets himself into the most unexpected jams because he is such an obliging soul. The uke-strumming Edwards and Ruth Donnelly make a grand new comedy team, and Hardie Albright as the radical, Gordon Jones, who made an auspicious debut in "Let 'Em Have It" and Paul Stanton also lend admirable support. Sidney Lanfield directed "Red Salute" for release through United Artists and his skilful touch is evident in every scene. "Red Salute" is swell entertainment.

NEW HAMMETT MYSTERY

"The Glass Key" At Pathe

This season's fastest moving, hardest hitting screen mystery, Paramount's "The Glass Key," opening to-day at Pathe Theatre, to bring thrills, chills and a world of entertainment to an enthralled audience.

"The Glass Key" is the latest from Dashiell Hammett, who proved his complete mastery of this type of story in "The Thin Man," and a picture easily comparable to that acknowledged hit.

The principals in the story are George Raft, friend and bodyguard of Edward Arnold, a big-time politician, and Claire Dodd, Rosalind Keith, Ray Milland and Charles Richman.

Arnold is the type of bull-dozing overlord who has booted himself up from the gutter and who suffers from a reformer's complex in middle life. He, against the advice of his friend Raft, is clamping down on the city's night life.

To complicate matters further, he supports Richman for Senate and makes love to his attractive daughter.

Arnold has an argument with Richman's son, Ray Milland, and when the latter is found dead, the heat is on for Arnold. His political enemies stop at nothing to pin the killing on the big-shot.

Raft pretends to break with his old friends, starts cultivating the opposition and when he is caught at his game of spying, is forced to fight for his life.

It all comes out happily in the end. Raft finally discloses the real murderer, the last person you will ever suspect, and saves the skin of his old friend.

Arnold, gruff, overbearing, plays the chief supporting role in his inimitable manner. Claire Dodd is good to look at and thoroughly convincing as a lady with nice manners but not such nice ways Cast opposite Raft, you will find Rosalind Keith, a screen new-comer from Broadway who discloses a world of talent.

The whole film, directed by Frank Tuttle, is compact, strong fare with the clipped speech force and precision that make Hammett's works a delight to the discriminating film-goer.

Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" starring Greta Garbo and Frederic March now seen at the Regal.

Thakery's masterpiece "Becky Sharp" (Vanity Fair) at the Wellington from this Saturday.

THACKERY'S "VANITY FAIR" CO-LOUR-SCREENED

Becky Sharp's Debut At Wellington

Roubon Mimonlian responsible for directing "Queen Christina" "City Streets," and Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has now given to the screen world another drama which promises to be a screen masterpiece as it has been Thackery's masterpiece in Literature. The picture is projected at the Wellington to-night and is expected to run for over a week.

Since the bewitching Becky Sharp sprang from the mind of William Makeplace Thackery, in his famous novel "Vanity Fair," she has trailed behind her a silken cord upon which have been threaded some of the great names of history, literature and the stage. The great author, who was her master as well as creator, and who gave her such famous companions of fiction as the Marquis of Steyne and Rawdon Crawley, has become, as time has rolled on, but one of the names in her celebrated list.

From the roles of history Becky has drawn to her train none other than the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. The Little Corsican never actually came into Becky's personal life, but he affected it mightily. His guns booming on Waterloo in 1815 threw England's military society into a panic from which Becky drew no little profit.

Prince Regent George IV, Beau Brummel, the Duke of Wellington and the Duchess of Richmond, and the poet Shelley were characters in Becky's parade of literature, tradition and Drama. It is even rumoured that the Marquis of Steyne was drawn closely from a real-life character, so important that the author considered it wise not to use the name.

The stage personality most closely linked with Thackery's heroine is Minnie Maddern Fiske. In addition to playing the title role of "Becky Sharp" in the initial production of the Langdon Miachell adaptation of "Vanity Fair," she revived it five times during the last thirty years. This great actress gave over eleven hundred performances of the sparkling Becky.

Other great ones of the stage who have contributed to her fame, some gone on—some still alive—are Maurice Barrymore, father of the present family of stars, Tyrone Power, Emily Stevens, Cecelia Loftus, George Arliss, Holbrook Blinn and Basil Sydney.

Now as "Becky Sharp" comes to the screen, chosen from all the works of fiction by Pioneer Pictures to lead the colour era of the cinema, she gathers to herself a fresh galaxy of names. First among these, because she appears in the title role, is that of Miriam Hopkins, considered by many to be one of the three leading actresses of the American stage and screen; Sir Cedric Hardwicke, knighted for his contribution.

Kumari Ansuya in "White Devil" at the Super.

'DEVDAS'

An International Picture At Minerva

That triumph of Indian film production, "Devdas" continues its prosperous career at the Minerva now for the thirteenth week.

Judged from the most critical stand point it is doubtful if ever a better picture was thrown on the Indian screen. When the New Theatres sent out "Puranbhakta" it was believed that that was the high water-mark of artistic achievement on the screen; the concern has shown that it can excel itself. "Devdas" is decidedly an improvement on the previous record. The acting photograph, music and the entire atmosphere is so fitted in with each other that one may doubt if even the best of the Western producers could have improved on it.

And this brings us to the serious omission made by the Selection Committee of Motion Picture Society of India in not sending the picture to the International Film Exhibition held last season at Venice. It is almost superfluous to add that if Indian film producers have any ambition to earn reputation in the international film world it is their first duty to bring their best products for judgment of competent opinion. Indian film producers are to-day content with the Indian market, but the day is fast approaching when they will have to look out for outside market. It is time now for them to build up an international reputation. The European film-goers have special fascination for Indian pictures; in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Afghanistan and other Asiatic countries the atmosphere and background of Indian films stand to make a natural appeal. The New Theatres would therefore be well-advised to seize the next available opportunity to send out the picture for international exhibition.

To conclude, here is a picture that everyone in Bombay ought to see, men, women and children. And those who have seen it once would go unasked to see it again.

"ANNA KARENINA"

At The Regal

Three facts stand out in "Anna Karenina," Greta Garbo's new picture which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. It is her twentieth picture made in America. It is her Tenth Anniversary picture, for it was just ten years ago that she came to America to become a film star. But, greatest of all—it is her happiest picture. Garbo's happiness over this picture, so ably produced by David O. Selznick and so masterfully directed by Clarence Brown, is evident in every scene—even when she appears saddest at the realization that her sublime happiness with the man she loves cannot continue forever. Her performance as Anna Karenina places her at the very topy of her long starring career. It reveals her as a greater actress than she has ever been before, and more beautiful than she has ever been in her former pictures. Apparently, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios have spared no pains to make Garbo's Tenth Anniversary picture her greatest one. As her fifteenth lover of the screen, she has been given such an admirable romantic actor as Fredric March, who is co-starred with her. As her stern husband, the diplomat Karenina, they have given her Basil Rathbone, who so recently scored in the role of the merciless Murdstone in "David Copperfield." As her little son they have given her Freddie Bartholomew, one of the greatest child actors of the screen, whose first appearance was also, in "David Copperfield." Without a doubt "Anna Karenina" has given Garbo her greatest supporting cast, each one superb in character portrayal but too many of them to extol individually in this review. However, we must commend Maureen O'Sullivan for her role as Kitty; May Robson, as March's mother, Countess Vronsky; Gyles Isham, a newcomer from England, as Levin; Reginald Owen, as Garbo's brother Stiva; Reginald Denny, as Yashwin, and little Cora Sue Collins, as Tania. Too among the members of the huge cast we recognized such former screen favorites as Betty Bylthe, Robert Warwick, Jean Acker and Gertrude Astor. The story, one of the great "immortals" of the past century, is Leo Tolstory's "Anna Karenina" presented against a background of imperialistic Russia of fifty years ago the story of a woman torn between a clandestine love for Country Vronsky, a romantic youth, and duty to her stern husband, Karenina. Many of the scenes are among the loveliest ever brought to the screen—the rollicking officer's banquet, the grand Moscow ballroom scene where Garbo dances the mazura, and the Russian ballet, directed by Mme. Margarete Wallman, the famous Vieneese choreograph. The settings, designed by Cedric Gibbons, place this art director at the top of his profession and the photography, by William Daniels—who has photographed all of Garbo's pictures—should win for him the Academy Award.

Helen Gahagen in the title role in "She," R. K. O. Radio's screen version of Sir Rider Haggard's "She," now revived at the Plaza Cinema, Dadar, from to-day.

FABRICS REVEAL STARS' PERSONALITIES

"Tell me the fabric the stars choose, and I can give you a pretty good idea of their personalities."

This is the statement of Adrian, famous costume designer for the Metro-Goldwyn Meyer's Studios. Adrian, who has worked with such stars as Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Greta Garbo, and Jean Harlow for many years, has learned a lot about personalities through the choice of fabrics made by these various players.

"I am able to tell whether a girl a dancer or not- just by the fabrics that attract her eye when she comes into my studio," Adrian said. "Eleanor Powell and June Knight both fingered the chiffons. The grace of a dancer naturally attracts her to these soft, draping, graceful moving fabrics. A dancer will choose them every time."

"When a girl chooses metal cloths, I know that she is strictly modern and decidedly on the glamorous side. I know that she enjoys smart evening parties, in fact, prefers evening gowns to any other type of apparel. Such is the case with Joan Crawford. Joan likes all types of clothes, but she is particularly fond of formal gowns.

"The girl who prefers tweeds is sure to be a follower of all the popular sports, racing, tennis, and whatever happens to be the current rage. She is strictly the 'country club' type, the smart young lady who is constantly well-dressed. I would say that Norma Shearer is as near to the 'tweed' type as I can find.

"Satin is the strictly feminine material. I know that a girl who prefers satin is distinctly feminine. Jean Harlow is a perfect 'satin' type.

"If the lady's choice is velvet", Adrian continued, "you may be sure of two things. She is subtle and inclined to be a bit mysterious. Velvets and velours are fabrics of mystery. And who are the ladies who prefer stiff organdies and rustly taffetas? They are usually trim little person with just a touch of the old-fashioned about them, extremely fastidious in all they do. Helen Hayes chooses taffeta and organdie."

And so it goes!

Every woman has her fabric preference, and beneath it there is a certain fundamental and basic reason.

What material do you prefer?

Analyse yourself and you'll discover some interesting facts!

NEW ATTRACTION

At The West End

A new picture will be released at West-End this week. It depicts the life of a wealthy young man lured by the charms of a maid servant brings ruin and misery upon his family. Miss Patience Cooper and Gulhamid play the chief role.

"Kimati Ansu," which is a Chandulal Shah production presents Gohar in a happy and effective role.

STARS PREFER SIMPLE FOODS

Glamorous stars of the screen have the simplest tastes in food.

Clark Gable lunches on bean soup—and his make-up man orders caviar. Joan Crawford lunches on a fruit salad, but her hairdresser orders chicken a la Newburg.

So says Jean Noetzli, chef at the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer studio restaurant. If he had only the great stars to serve, Jean declares, he'd never have a chance to exercise his culinary art.

The stars' appetites never seem to "go Hollywood."

"For instance," says Noetzli, "I feature broiled sweet-breads with sauce Colbert on my menu once a week. I have never served an order of it to a star in five years. But the property men and electricians always order it.

"Lionel Barrymore eats the plainest of lunches—just a chop or something like that. His chauffeur calls for sole Marguery or oysters a la Poulette.

"Jean Harlow eats pineapple and cottage cheese salads and things like that. The expert who makes her up orders things like mushroom omelette or crab a la Gourmet.

Wallace Beery eats broiled steak or roast beef, and wouldn't touch anything fancy like Wiener Schnitzel Garni, Louise Rainer dotes on baked potatoes."

Stars, says the chef, all eat very light luncheons, because they feel that heavy meals slow up their work. "But they seem actually to prefer the simpler foods", he adds, "whereas other studio workers prefer the more elaborate things on the menu. For instance, on the menu we pick a dish and term it "Directors' Special." Once I made it Salmi of roast duck. Not a director ate it, but it went well with "grips," property men, and assistant directors.

"Once I served turtle steaks. The extras ate them—the stars didn't.

"It's lots easier to cook for the stars than the other people!"

"ANARKALI"

At The Imperial Cinema

"Anarkali" has satisfied the curiosity of all Sulochana fans.

Out of the mighty Moghul history, pomp and pageantry, rises the panorama of this picture.

Sulochana has brilliantly portrayed well the pathetic role of Anarkali—Anarkali so vivid and so lovely as to impress the memory of all. It is skilfully resurrected by Director Choudhary.

D. Billimoria as Prince Salim lives the part and evokes admiration and sympathy. The skilful interweaving of the poignant situations and stirring incidents touches the heart of the spectators.

George Raft in "Glass Key" at the Pathe this week.

EXAMINATIONS

For India's most authentic and popular publications, written by renowned authors and talented Scholars, on competitive examinations (held by Public Service Commission, Provincial Government, Railway and Military) General knowledge, Present Day Knowledge, Every Day Service, Viva Voce, Precis writing, Proof Correcting, Mathematics, Industries and Careers, consult "Careers" free book list. These contain questions, with complete and up-to-date answers, set at all examinations held from 1930 to 1935, published —subject—wise and examination-wise. Beware of unreliable publishers. Ask your book supplier for the list and write to Careers, Lahore.

DIABETES SUFFERERS!!!

Of the many Patients cured Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal Drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, and the S. P. Gravity was 1037 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, in the examination of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwala, M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital, "SUGAR" was found "NIL" and S. P. 1013."

WITHOUT DELAY

Consult personally Dr. S. R. Iyengar between the hours of 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—"DAHANUKAR BUILDING", 1st floor, Bomanji Master Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.

Postmaster's Delight

A patient of 40 who had been victim to Asthma and Ch. Bronchitis writes:—

"Being engaged in Postal Service at Punjee and living at a distance of 2 miles from the Office, my meals were irregular and my habits intemperate. I used to take cold baths twice. On one night, I was exposed to cough which developed into Asthma. I was treated by a well-known native doctor but being helpless had to change treatment from one to another. One Allopathic tried his best with injections, oral medicines, inhalations of fumes of medicinal powder & cigarettes and lastly prescribed some English and French patents which to some extent gave me but temporary relief. One year passed and the disease got worse and worse every day. My luck came forward and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Dr. Purohit's SHWASHARI. The very day of its treament, it proved me a heavenly boon. My cough liquified, chest cleared, breathing was easy and I got sound sleep Bowels opened and I enjoyed the real happiness in the world."

Shwashari is sold at all Chemists in 3, 6, and 12 oz bottles for Rs. 2, 3-8 & 6, respectively.

Prepared by

Dr. Purohit's Pharmacy,

KOLHAPUR.

Deafness

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae, Healing Home, Kaliyaganj E.B., India.

FREE!! Gold Talisman (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of Maharaja of Tipperah. Infallibly cures any disease and fulfils all desires.
SHAKTI BHANDAR, P.O. Auliabad (Sylhet), ASSAM.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parsi Cricket

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Quadrangular Tournament is now left behind in the whirling eddies of the sea of time, and it will not be amiss here to comment upon certain aspects of the Parsis' fielding which was the most unedifying feature of the whole tournament. Only the other day that veteran cricketer Dr. Pavri, while speaking from the Parsi Gymkhana tent in connection with his appeal for the collection of money regarding the Gagrat Memorial Fund, observed that he had not seen that champion cricketer Gagrat drop a single catch during the period of twenty years that he had played with him. It is not expected that our boys will readily emulate Gagrat's record, but it is high time they are made to realise that excellent fielding is a "sine qua non" of any and every first class cricketer worthy of his salt. The root cause of the Parsis' failure was their execrable fielding which was far below the standard of average school-boys. And no wonder. Out of eleven members of the team at least five were blessed with tons of superfluous flesh, and these amiable gentlemen physically outweighed nearly the whole Hindu eleven. As is generally the case with persons possessing imposing structure, their free movement is hampered in every direction. And the result is that scores of runs are missed while batting, particularly on the leg-side, or given away in fielding owing to their inability to sprint as they are bulging out in the equatorial region. The law of gravity is no respector of persons, and it operates very harshly in regard to those who have developed an 'embonpoint.' They should, therefore, be rigidly excluded from the representative matches unless they were reasonably streamlined and were not mere passengers in the team so far as their fielding was concerned. If the two simple catches of the two All-India men, Merchant and Nayudu, were held in the initial stage, there would have been a different tale to tell and the Parsis would have most probably been in the final match despite the fact that the Hindu combination was much superior. The Parsis appeared to be well within sight of victory when in the Hindus' second innings six wickets were down for 100 runs. At this stage Amarnath, who had hardly scored about 20 runs, lifted the ball to the deep mid-on but the fieldsman there happened to be one of the heavy brigade, misjudged the flight of the ball and just failed to hold the catch which he could have easily done if only he had taken a timely start. From this point onwards the Parsis gradually lost their grip on the game which was once well within their grasp. Their fate was finally sealed when Lall Singh was dropped twice rapidly when he had made only 16, and the riot of runs ensued thereafter from his bat in a manner seldom witnessed before in the Quadrangular Tournament. And the fun of it was that whatever their defects in other departments of the game, the Parsis were this year considered to be a tip-top fielding side! However due meed of praise must be given to the Parsi skipper Vajifdar for his superb fielding and commendable keenness which he displayed on the field till the last. His was indeed an inspiring example which others would have done well to imitate. Nagarwala's activity on the field was also praiseworthy, and if he had only curbed his impetuosity in attempting his first rash stroke at a critical moment, we would have probably topped the Hindus' score in the first innings. Bhaya's fielding, particularly his ground work, was indeed a revelation. But even he could not escape the general infection and dropped Nayudu when he had scored about 40 runs.

Now just a few words about the Parsis' batting would not be amiss here. It is regrettable that they have at present hardly a class batsman who could be relied on for his consistency. Those superannuated gentlemen who were taken on the strength of their past reputation proved a dismal failure. The giants of yore are no more, and it does not appear that their vacancies will be filled in a hurry. Nagarwala, Contractor, Vajifdar and Havewala simply threw away their wickets in a suicidal manner. Nagarwala initiated the dangerous game of attempting a rash stroke, and Contractor and Havewala followed suit for no apparent reason on the earth. It only resulted in their inglorious exit and paved the way for the fall of the Parsi team. Vajifdar was, indeed, unfortunate and did not deserve his fate as he seemed to be playing in a determined fashion and would have probably risen to the occasion if only Palia had taken a proper start and gamely responded to his skipper's call. Just as Bhaya's fielding was a revelation, so was Khote's batting in his first innings. His was a fearless and a correct knock at a critical juncture which is saying a lot for the man who had appeared for the first time in the tournament. He seems to have been endowed with a big match temperament and is likely to go far if he keeps his head on his shoulders which many a young cricketer does not know how to do. In the circumstances in which Pulsetia played, his was, indeed a brave knock, but, unfortunately, it could not atone for his early failure to hold the two most crucial catches which were the turning point of the whole match. If he had temperature, why did he play or was made to play at all? He was 'hors de combat' within a short time of the commencement of the game, and the Parsis could ill afford to lose the services of their first bowler so lightly.

The moral is obvious, viz., that catches win matches, and though it sounds like a copy-book platitude, the Parsis would do well to lay it down as an axiom of their cricketing career if they have any serious intention to revive their past glory.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. G.

Colaba, November 28.

Dr. Ambedkar's Decision

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am much amused at the storm in a Tea-pot brewing over the heat of Dr. Ambedkar's Squib fired at 'Yeola' meeting. Again, during the last seven hundred years or so, our Vaishnava Saints or Prophets have preached and acted equality for the lowest of the low to the highest in the Hindu fold. Is the Doctor prepared to contradict this? He need just visit Pandharpur during the Ashadhi and Kartiki Ekadashi pilgrimage and especially with the Palkhis of Dnayanadeva Maharaj and see his own Mahars, Chammars etc. and "Caste" Hindus adoring Vithoba side by side, for days together. Again under Guroo Ramdas' advice the great Shivaji introduced the 'Maharashtra-Dharm' (Religion of Maharastra) in which all castes and creeds were forgotten and all lived for Maharastra and formed the western Kingdom.

The rigidity of untouchability has been a new phase in our social or religious relations during the last three or four decades—an off-shoot of English Education and struggle for existence. And yet our Mahars and Chammars have been the Hindu "Kostis" (weavers) all over the country and there are unrestricted hand to hand dealings between them and highest classes to the writer's personal knowledge; 'Chammars' as 'Jingars' (Saddle-makers) or shoe-makers or farriers: Dhors as tanners and dyers have full and unrestricted access to Brahman and non-Brahman homes and all mixing freely on wedding and other high occasions such as Dasara and Pola processions. Mahar followers of Saint Chokha-Melas 'Vaishnava Path' even to this day perform 'Kirtans',—Prayer Meetings with music in orthodox Hindu homes, the audience being drawn from all classes, seated, say, shoulder to shoulder—while in the Bazars all mix freely, all bent on bargaining and none care as to who was who.

Hinduism as a Religion is like the Banyan Tree. All find peace there under—hardly any one knowing or seeing the main trunk. As an instance, take the case of Mhars. Their original name has been 'Mirasis', the ancients of the land. They are 'Brahman Hindus' though they have forgotten, whether Bhagwats or Smarthas. They have their own Sri 'Jagata-Guroo' or "Sri Shankaracharya of a far ancient antiquity than the "Sri Shankaracharya of the Brahmans." There are three principal Sees of His Cloudy Holiness, (1) at Benares (or Vasi i.e. Kasi or Asi) in the North (2) Karvir (modern Kolhapur) and (3) Dombargaon on the Godavari in the South The jurisdiction of the Karvir See is from the Narbada in the North to the Tungabhadra in the South.

The Great Acharya of the Brahmans lived about eight hundred years (800) ago. He established four Sees; (1) Haridwar in the North (2) Dwarka in the West (3) Puri in the East and (4) Sringeri in the South. But the great soul respected the ancient Sees of the Mhar Hindus and did not create a See at the 'Holy of Holies' Benares. Nor at Karvir (Kolhapur).

Then I come to the next great landmark of Hinduism. Very few people know that most of the hereditary Brahman priesthood at places of pilgrimage, is bestowed upon a class of Brahman, who were considered a shade lower than the main branches of Brahman in the country. But the ancient rights of Mhars or Mirashis were respected. For instance every true Hindu's life's ambition is to die on the banks of Holy Mother Ganges at Benares, but the heaven is would not be attained unless he or she is cremated on the site owned by the Domda that is, Mhar, the Mirasni Vatandar of Benares and he kicked or touched with his foot the remnants of the earthly coil before consigning it to the holy waters for which he charges Re. 1-4 for his kick per head. I have known the Doctor sufficiently long to say that his make is not of a character to lead him into changing his ancestral faith for some earthly advantage like some of our educated men. He is a thinking being in its highest sense and not a selfish egoist and I feel certain and I have told him as much, that he will remain a devout and saintly Hindu when his call comes. May He bless him with a long life useful to his kith and kin and country! Hence when I shuffle off this mortal coil, my respected friend Dr. Ambedkar will have to grace the occasion to see the remnants of what was myself kicked by him into the Holy Waters and thereby get the doors of Heavens opened for me. Will he? I say, Yes.

The Maratha Regiments on the Bombay Army Establishment were recruited from all castes from the "Touchables", the 'Semi-touchables' and the 'Untouchables" without distinction. All these classes lived, worked and fought side by side for the British Raj, some rose to the highest rank open to Indians by sheer hard-work and innate martial spirit of the Race. It was in their hereditary martial blood and a camaraderie prevailed amongst them all, each one respecting the susceptibilities of the other.

From Ratnagiri District proper, not less than five thousand Mhars were on the Military Active or Pensioned services lists—some of them being high officers with a number of medals and decorations. They were proud of the bullet wounds or sword-cut marks. Honoured and respected by their comrades-in-arms of all castes. There was no marked distinction among them, the high caste Maratha or a Mhar or Chamar or Manga ex-serviceman. They embraced each other when they met outside the Mamlatdar's Treasury for their half-yearly pensions at Vengurla, Malwan, Dapoli etc. and often some of them came with their families to exchange visits among themselves and usually the Senior-most Subhedar or Subhedar-Major be he a Mhar, Chamar or High Class Brahman or Maratha—was "At Home" to all Pensioners who cared to attend. The writer was present at one of such "At Homes" in the last decade of the last century and freely partook the simple repast supplied to all. No inquiry or question of caste was there. The only peculiarity of the gathering impressed on the writer's mind being that everyone there—man, woman or child—were dressed in clean "New Clothes".

In short, even if my friend Dr. Ambedkar has beaten the "Big War-Drum (Nobat) of a duly proposed, seconded and supported "Resolution" to shuffle off Hinduism from his fold, if it came to actuality, I assert he would hardly find a single follower, and I further assert positively that nobody would answer his call.

I say, and I have told as much to the Doctor that when his turn comes to shuffle off this mortal coil—may he be blessed with a long life of usefulness, and that day be for, far off—he would do it as a "Devout Hindu," with his own people about him.—Yours, etc

M. B. K.

Millowners' Inefficiency

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Manufacturers' representative operating in half of the African continent—East and South Africas and one who has been in India, for the last two months looking for exporters of goods and mainly for those who export Indian Textiles, I was rather 'surprised' at the speech of Mr. Manu Subedar, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, at its recent meeting. With regard to Mr. Manu Subedar's remark that there was not sufficient outlet for exports from India, I must say that I have been almost all the important manufacturers including those who are prominently connected and concerned with the Textile industry in Bombay who are shouting from housetops that there is no outlet for goods. They are certainly not in a position to export and compete for various reasons, and so are helpless even in the face of opportunities presenting themselves at their door for export. The Indian millowners are not enterprising enough and only exploit the Nationalist sentiment. Again, an elaborate middle-man system, with two or three agencies before the finished products eventually reach the consuming public, fleeces and penalises the public by its ton-heaviness, inefficient handling etc. Obsolete machinery, sometimes half-century old also costs the consumer dear.

Much need not be said about the highly developed industry elsewhere. The fact that the various industrial countries are able to supply goods at a much lower price than the local industry in spite of the former buying raw materials in India speaks for itself.

The case of the non-Indian Mills in India is very simple. They have established their Mills in India to compete with the Indian Manufacturers. They produce better goods with the aid of their efficient and up-to-date system aided by a still better sales system which brings goods to the door.

Indian millowners will do well to overhaul their whole system of production and sale if they would compete effectively with outside rivals.—Yours, etc.,

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIA.

Profiteering Near Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 12th November 1935 an account was given of the profiteering business carried on near some of the cinemas and I fully endorse what has been stated therein. Whenever instances of such profiteering are brought to the notice of the persons in charge of the booking offices, they either connive at it or say that the cinema-goers should come in time. The persons present at the time of the opening of booking offices cannot manage to get tickets owing to rush by the public and have no other alternative but to buy the tickets from those who have secured some tickets which are offered at a higher rate. It lends one to believe that the persons employed by the cinema authorities at the booking offices have also a hand in this profiteering business. Moreover, these persons do not issue more than two or three tickets to individuals who have got families or other relatives or friends and it is very strange to see that these profiteering men manage to get about 15 to 20 tickets which they sell at a higher rate. I hope the Police authorities will exercise a stricter supervision over this unfair dealing, etc., and thus relieve cinema goers of this nuisance. It is also hoped that cinema owners will also co-operate with the Police and thus help to put an end to this profiteering business.—Yours, etc.,

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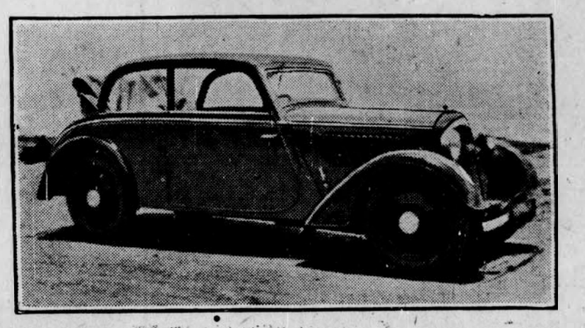

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HELPING POOR CHILDREN

Services Of St. Anthony's Educational Institution

(From A Correspondent.)

The Orthodox Syrian Mission celebrated the 18th anniversary of the St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions, Kanara, at Honavar with great eclat.

This year the celebrations were conspicuously unique for the fact that the dedication of a new school building with a Church and the whole Institution took place in the morning. The consecration was performed by Rev. Fr. Daniel with Rev. Fr. John the local superior of the Mission at Honavar;

In the evening a public gathering was held at the new school building hall, attended by all class of people in the town, and presided by the president of the Honavar Municipality Mr. P. G. Karki, a prominent Hindu citizen of Honavar.

The president in his concluding speech dwelt upon the noble and self-sacrificing labours of the fathers of the Mission and emphasised that the work of the Institutions was bound to make a better progress in the future as long as it was carried on by the fathers of the Church who are constrained with zeal and love to serve the lesser fortunate of the populace.

HARD ON INVENTOR

Anti-Burglar Device Fails To Catch Thieves, But Slays Its Maker

MOUNDS, LL. (By Mail.)

Frank Beland, 71, was bothered by burglars repeatedly. It angered him because he had so little and they took so much.

Beland rigged a pulley and spring arrangement with a shotgun on his front door to trap the burglars. When the door was opened, the gun was fired.

Through a small hole beside the door, he could cock or uncock the gun.

Returning home late one Saturday night with an armload of groceries, Beland opened the door and forgot to uncock the gun.

Neighbours found him lying before the door. He had been shot in the heart with his own gun.

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ACTIVE BEAR COVERING IN SECURITIES

Tired Liquidation In Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Nov 29

MONEY

The Reserve Bank of India has reduced its discount rate from 3 1/2 to 3 per cent effective yesterday. Should this rate be continued throughout the busy season, it is felt in business circles that it will tend to keep money cheap and plentiful. The reduction was, however, not altogether unexpected, reports emanating from other markets in this regard prevailed here, for sometime. It may be pointed out that it is unique in the monetary history of India for the Bank rate to be reduced on the eve of the export season; normally the Bank rate is raised to higher levels beginning in November or December. During the last two years there was no change made in the Bank rate throughout the period, and it may be pointed out that never has the Bank rate stood at 3 per cent in the history of the Imperial Bank of India though prior to 1912 the rate of the Bank of Bombay was generally lowered to 3 per cent every year during the monsoon season.

The rate for inter-bank call loans was unchanged throughout the period under report at 1/4 per cent. Time deposit rates were also unchanged—3 months being quoted at 1 per cent and six months at 1 1/2 per cent despite the fact that deposits for 3 months cover the entire busy season. Government received Treasury Bill tenders to the tune of Rs. 4.10 crores of which Rs. 2 crores were allotted at an average rate of Rs. 1-1-8 per cent. There were no maturities of Treasury Bills, but market received Rs. 1.33 crores through the sale of Sterling to Government.

RESERVE BANK

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ending 22nd November 1935, shows an increase of Rs. 12.19 lacs in the total notes issued against an increase of Rs. 11.91 lacs in Rupee coin. Notes in circulation have appreciated by Rs. 125.28 lacs, while those held in the Banking Department have diminished by Rs. 113.09 lacs. The item of Sterling Securities have slightly risen by Rs. 0.28 lacs. Government Deposits are up by Rs. 144.28 lacs. Banks' Deposits are down by Rs. 173.16 lacs. Balances held abroad have decreased by Rs. 29.50 lacs. Loans and Advances to the Government which was Rs. 100.00 lacs last week now shows a nil balance. Investments are down by Rs. 23.24 lacs and Other Assets recorded an increase of Rs. 5.39 lacs.

IMPERIAL BANK

The Imperial Bank of India statement as of November 22, 1935 shows a decline of Rs. 13.83 lacs in the total cash balance of the bank, now standing at Rs. 19.14 crores. Total Securities have improved by Rs. 45.50 lacs. Loans are up by Rs. 2.86 lacs; Cash Credits and Overdrafts and Bills Discounted have declined by Rs. 49.34 lacs and Rs. 1.90 lacs respectively. Deposits on all accounts recorded a decrease of Rs. 19.01 lacs during the week.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were steady following advices from London where India stocks and British funds improved also following the reduction in the bank rate a firm tone was manifest. The price of 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper moved upto nearly Rs. 97 and there was active bear covering. Other scrips were also steady, but turnover in them was restricted owing to limited supply. 3 per cent 1941 bonds kept steady at Rs. 103/3. 3 per cent 1951-54 New Loan improved from Rs. 100-2 to Rs. 100-8; 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan from Rs. 104-7 to Rs. 105 and 4 per cent 1943 loan from Rs. 108 to Rs. 108-2. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan after receding to Rs. 109-10 mid-week from Rs. 110-1 firmed up to Rs. 110-10. 4 1/2 1955-60 loan opening at Rs. 115/4 declined to Rs. 115 early in the week, but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 115/4. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan changed hands at Rs. 109/4. 5 per cent 1945-55 (Tax Free) loan after declining from Rs. 119/3 to Rs. 118/9 on Monday advanced to Rs. 119. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan was quoted at Rs. 108/12.

EXCHANGE.

There was no change in Sterling exchange which ruled quite steady during the period under review. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 6 3/32d with buyers at 1s. 6 1/8d. Forward rates were also steady sellers of T.T. quoting 1s. 6 3/32d right upto March 1936. Fresh business in gold was limited owing to scarcity of supplies, but there was moderate showing of merchandise export bills both in the local and outside markets. Government received £1,020,000 tenders of Sterling at 1s. 6 1/8d. allotting 98 per cent.

Sterling was firm against gold currencies, the source of trouble being the French monetary situation. Yesterday, however, following the meeting of the French Parliament confidence in the franc revived and Paris/London cross rate improved from 75.04 to 74.88. The discount on the forward franc which was over 3 francs for 3 months, decreased to 2.3 francs at the close. London/New York cross rate after depreciating from dol 4.93 5/16 to dol 4.94 1/16 improved and closed at dol 4.93 7/16. Lira is not quoted since Monday the 25th instant, when it stood at 61 to the £ nominal. The Belga and the Guilder fluctuated between 29.21 and 29.17 and 7.31 3/4 and 7.29 respectively.

GOLD.

The price of gold receded somewhat in sympathy with the firmness of Sterling as against gold currencies. The difficulties in connection with the French monetary situation were mainly responsible for this situation. The quotation for spot dropped from Rs. 34-14-6 to Rs. 34/13 at the opening and was almost stationary at this level till yesterday. To-day it improved to Rs 34-14-3 per tola. Owing to scarcity of supplies, fresh business for export was small, though shipment this week may be quite large owing to outstanding contracts for the end of the month being now fulfilled. The daily arrivals are small averaging 12,000 tolas. Stocks are not in excess of 75,000 tolas, and the offtake is no more than 2,000 tolas a day. The price of the metal in London after a recession in midweek from 141/3d to 140/11d improved to 141d on Wednesday but again declined and closed at 140/11d. The price of Sovereigns was steady throughout, both ready and forward being quoted at Rs. 22-2-6. Last week's shipment per s.s. "Strathmore" amounted to Rs. 64.70 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 34-14-3 and Rs. 34-13 for ready, Rs. 34-14-3 and Rs. 34-12-9 for 11th December settlement and Rs. 34-13-9 and Rs. 34-12-9 for 9th January settlement. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 41,183 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver market was uneasy at the opening, prices declining rather sharply on selling pressure from tired holders, with few fresh buyers. The price of ready touched Rs. 64-8 per 100 tolas, a level at which it could be exported abroad ignoring the import duty, but before any transactions could take place prices moved up, ready touching Rs. 65/4 mid-week. At the close, however, it declined and closed at Rs. 65. The stocks being heavy at over 35,000 bars with an offtake of about 10 to 15 bars prices may not recover unless a fair portion of the surplus stock is actually shipped. The price in London for spot which had remained unchanged at 29 5/16d since 5th instant on dropped by 1/8 to 29 3/16d owing to weakness of the dollar, but this was sufficient to cause nervous liquidation in that market and there was heavy selling for forward causing the gap between spot and two months delivery to widen to 7/16 on 25th inst. At the close, however, there was some covering by India in London, and the difference narrowed to 5/16, American Government still buying at 29 3/16d spot delivery. The Shanghai dollar moved between 1/2 17/32 and 1/2 7/16. Arrivals are negligible. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 65-5 and Rs 64-8 for ready. Rs. 65-8 and Rs. 64-11 for 16th December settlement and Rs. 65-12 and Rs. 64-15 for 13th January settlement. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 42,730 in coin

SHARES.

Movements on the Stock Market were unimportant during the best part of the week, but prices recovered well towards the finish on bear covering. It may be pointed out that but for the selling pressure in the early part which, however, was well absorbed by the market prices would have advanced further. The monetary situation is also helpful for a rise particularly public utilities and other regular dividend payers. Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained their usual popularity, there being a large turnover in Tata Ordinarys. The quotation ranged between Rs. 149-12 and Rs. 147-4 closing at Rs. 150-8. Defds. declining to Rs. 575 from Rs. 598 1/2 closed at Rs. 600, the undertone in this group being firm. Tata Powers were in good demand at the finish, the rate advancing to Rs. 1553-12. Cement shares were well maintained, Bundi's being particularly marked up to Rs 35/10. Among miscellaneous shares Shivrajpurs advanced sharply from Rs. 29/8 to Rs. 32/12 while Bombay Burmahs moved up to Rs. 415.

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Uncertainty Of Cotton Programme

Retail Export Demand

Bombay, Nov 28

Fugitive stuff this gold. In flight from political precariousness 66 millions sterling of it left France during the first three weeks of November, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

That has been against cotton.

And so has the uncertainty regarding the cotton programme for 1936.

Bombay looks upon Washington as the font from which only bull dope can spring. The cotton world outside India is not so sure about it.

The policy of Washington has been consistent insofar as after the first fine frenzy of dollar devaluation during which the cotton price was raised from around six cents to around twelve cents a crop policy of 'Controlled expansion' was declared. And, in due course, the acreage for last year was increased.

This year, particularly in view of the fact that so much of the New Deal legislation is under review by the Supreme Court, we look for little more than a scheme of voluntary control baited, possibly, with a bonus.

Meanwhile Senator Bankhead proposes a five year plan to market Government cotton under which 20,000 bales weekly would be released to the market from 1st March 1936.

The plan would mean 500,000 bales to be added to the supply for the current year and thereafter 1,000,000 bales a year for four years.

The scheme has a foundation of soundness insofar as it would remove the fear of a change in the U. S. Government's policy resulting in the sudden dumping of cotton on the market. And, secondly, if Government releases are to be looked upon as adding half a million bales to the current crop and a million bales to each of the crops for the next four years then the carry-over figure for 31st July 1935 must be reduced from 9,043,000 bales to 4,543,000 bales.

In other words, the present statistical position of American cotton is such that whatever way the supply is looked at it does not appear to be unduly burdensome at this level of prices.

Meanwhile the market is uncertain as to which scheme will finally be adopted and the immediate demand for cotton is somewhat less urgent. While shipments for last week, as a result of business booked some weeks ago, were 225,000 bales compared with 132,000 bales for the corresponding week last year, forwardings to world's mills at 219,000 were 58,000 bales behind the corresponding week of 1934.

The "pause" we commented on last week is still in evidence and for the time being we would buy New York only in easier markets.

Trading in the Bombay market except for an occasional visitation from Indore has been quiet. Yet the Broach/Oomra difference widened from Rs. 16 to Rs. 19 1/4 and now, following a little office buying, is Rs 18 1/4.

Similarly the Bengal/Broach difference widened from Rs. 64 3/4 on the 7th November to Rs. 76 two days ago.

CONTRACT PRICES

Bengal December/January and Oomra December/January are contracts in close relationship to cotton. Broach is a contract reflecting the hopes and fears—at the moment principally the hopes—of the speculator. It is significant that when the crop moves the straddle difference between hope and reality should widen.

But there it is And as the Broach contract gets nearer cotton the Broach contract will be no exception.

The market has lost contact with export demand except on a very retail scale.

Whereas Bombay stocks last week increased by 788 bales the corresponding week of last year saw a reduction of 35,619 bales.

Europe is occasionally in the market, principally for Sind. Lancashire also is showing some interest in that style. The Sind contract in Karachi in fact looks more healthy than most Indian contracts.

But Japan, India's biggest buyer, is exceptionally quiet.

Crop movement is still very slow. Yesterday for instance in the Berars, Khamgaon had 150 bales, Akola 100 bales and Amraoti 300 bales. The Oomra crop is undoubtedly smaller than many of the early estimates but the present slow movement in our opinion is accounted for mainly by the bullish sentiment which undoubtedly exists upcountry making the farmer disinclined to hurry in the marketing of his crop.

In the spot market activity has been only small particularly as local mills are finding it difficult to reconcile the present price of cotton with rates ruling in cloth.

The basis for staple cotton both Indian and foreign is hardening and in our opinion is likely to harden still further, while the basis for non-staple styles at present easier may well ease further.

It looks to us as if considerable incentive will be necessary to carry the Broach rate through 230 and in firm markets here we advocate sales against purchases in America.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE AGAIN

FOONA, November 29.

The weather continues dry except for local falls in Assam, Tezpur reporting an inch. The Western disturbance is affecting the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain will occur in Assam and Burma.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m of 29-11-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.9 degrees (0.9 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.7 degrees (1.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 115 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 9 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-11-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Nov 29.

The local seeds market was easy with scattered long liquidation. Offices were quiet and foreign advices were easy.

Khandesh groundnuts are sold at Rs. 39/8 while new Bondas are sold at Rs. 7/6. The general feeling is bullish and February is quoted at Rs 7-6-6.

Castorseeds March was quiet with scattered liquidation at Rs. 7-3-3.

Cottonseed market was fairly steady and indications are for higher prices. January is quoted Rs. 3/6.

Wheat market was easy on scattered selling. January Rs. 4/9/6 and May Rs. 4/10. Linseed May is quoted Rs. 7/1/6.

Suspension Of Burhanpur Urs

(From A Correspondent)

BURHANPUR, Nov. 28.

In the ancient and historic town of Burhanpur, C.P., there is the tomb of a saint by name Syed Abdulla Shah, 'the Martyr' which is situated within the precincts of the Kotwall buildings of the olden times. This saint was once the popular Kotwal of the town who was held in high esteem by the public on account of his most pious ways of living. He is said to have lost his life in the discharge of his duties while rounding up a gang of armed dacoits.

To commemorate his martyrdom the Kotwal Sahib was buried in front of the Kotwali buildings and every year his 'Urs Ceremony' is performed with great reverence and the sandal procession is taken out under the banner of an armed Police Guard which terminates after taking a round in the city and paying homage to the memory of the dead at the tomb of the martyr.

This continued for several decades in the past without any objection on the part of the officers concerned. It was attended on some occasions by the District Officers both Europeans and Indians, who took interest in the function. The management of the Urs is in the hands of the Police although there is a "Mujawar" or servant of the Dargah to perform the religious ceremonies of the Urs.

Fortunately the function had absolutely no communal aspect and the Urs reached its high level during the regime of the Hindu Police Officers posted at Burhanpur in the past.

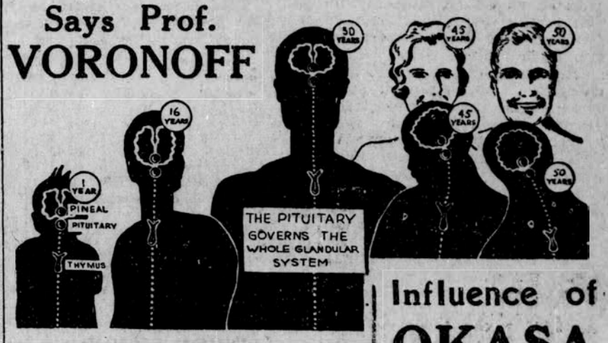
A sensation was caused when the Urs was not performed this year and no Sandal Procession was taken out on the refusal of the Police to accompany the same with an armed Police guard as usual under orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Nimar, who refused to grant to any request made for permitting the Police Force to participate in the Sandal Procession and the management of the Urs. Consequently no procession was taken out this year as also no Urs was held except that some religious ceremonies were performed. Thus was the sad end of one of the most popular functions of the town.

The unexpected suspension of the Urs is keenly felt by the Hindus and the Muslims alike and they strongly disapprove of the order of the D.S.P. breaking the old tradition of the Police force taking part in the function without any objection from higher quarters.

REJUVENATE

YOUR GLANDS LIVE UPTO 100 YEARS

Says Prof. VORONOFF



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Indications For the Use of OKASA

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Weak Nerves,
Depression,
Sleeplessness,
Mental and Physical Strain,
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Sole Agents: Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, November 29.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with March 6.42. A more favourable French situation induced London and scattered support and also trade calling. Prices later reacted on Egyptian advices. Later on there was scattered liquidation which was offset by trade calling. Near positions were weaker owing to reduction in basis. The market closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.66d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton Futures market was quiet and closed unchanged. At the close January was quoted 5.79. March 5.70 and May 5.67.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy on long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 12 to 8 points. Uppers Futures were easy and closed 2 to 6 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was heavy selling in the Alexandria Market which resulted in a sharp decline. Sakels futures declined 36 to 29 points while Ashmouni futures lost 30 to 20 points.

ITALIAN PURCHASES

Messrs M. and B. Stern state:—All American markets being closed, the Liverpool market ruled quiet with an easier tendency owing to the decline in Egyptians and a lowering of the basis in America.

The completion of Italian purchases caused heavy realising in Egyptians especially Sakel. The vote of confidence in the French Government should have a steadying effect though the opinion is expressed in London circles that France is merely postponing the evil day by refusing to face the necessity for devaluation.

WHEAT.

Despite lighter Russian shipments, the Liverpool market eased yesterday on freer French offers. These may now be withdrawn following yesterday's success of the French Government.

After declining to around 5/5 on the 13th instant May, Liverpool recovered to sh. 6 and is now 5/10.

In view of the improved statistical position, we advise those of our clients who took profit on the recent advance, to re-enter the market, should values again recede to around 5/6.

PRIVATE CABLES

Liverpool March highest 6.42 plus 05 Lowest 6.37—0

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market declined for near positions but is almost unchanged for distant. There is no good reason for a decline.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson.

Cotton:—Uncertainty concerning legality of the Government measures and next season acreage checking advance but preventing unwieldly long account; we still favour bull side of the market. Egyptians though remain bullish perhaps wider to realise part of profit with idea of reentering the market on declines.

Copper:—Steady, international affairs unsettling but believe trade in volume and capacity of sufficient warrant, growing optimism. £35-11-3

Rubber:—Temporarily lower 6 3/8, 6 1/2, 6 5/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 28.

November	6.45
December	6.44
January	6.41
February	6.39
March	6.38
April	6.36
May	6.34
June	6.32
July	6.30
August	6.22
September	6.15
October	6.08
November	6.03
Middling Spot	6.66

To-day's 10-12- A M Quotations

January	6.45
March	6.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 28

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
November 1935	9.84
January 1936	9.31
March 1936	8.99
May 1936	8.81
July 1936	8. 8
October 1936	8.58
November 1936	8.53
F. G. F. Spot	10.27

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, November 28

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F Calcutta Nov./Dec. Nominal per cwt. 6/1

C & F Bombay :—

Nov./Dec. Nominal per cwt. 6/6

C & F Karachi :—

Nov./Dec. Nominal per cwt. 6/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, November 28

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6.5/16 sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 29.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The gold market was steady with a slightly better enquiry. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 17/12 while Montreal silver market was steady. The general feeling is uncertain.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 1 0
Magsar delivery	65 2 0
Posh delivery	65 5 0
Ready gold	34 14 3
Magsar delivery	34 14 0
Posh delivery	34 13 6

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 28

Market Steady

Spot	29-3/16
Forward	28-7/8

LONDON GOLD

London Nov 28

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7 0 11

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, Nov 27

"Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co. Report:—Owing to the firmness of sterling in terms of the dollar, the American Treasury purchase limit was reduced. Although the decline was only the reflection of exchange movements and caused nervousness and further liquidation by the Indian Bazaars and speculators, China also sold and the pressure of forward offerings widened the difference between the cash and forward deliveries. Movements of cash will be influenced by the dollar sterling exchange. The forward position is more uncertain although it appears to be steady at present on the indication of more confidence."

LONDON METALS.

London, November 28

	£
Copper Braziers	49
Yellow Metal	40-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	15-5/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	220-1 4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, November 28

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 month market rate 11/16 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, November 28.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcel Jan./Feb. sellers 27/0

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels Nov sellers 27/3

Wheat South Australian Parcels Nov sellers 28/9.

SEEDS

London, November 28

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Nov sellers £9 17-6

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: Nov. Dec. seller £12-5 0

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Nov./Dec sellers £12-15-0

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Nov./Dec. sellers £13 0 0.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton, Nov./Dec. seller £13-7-6.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 28.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	6.03
Fine (Good Staple) ..	6.18
Superfine Good Staple ..	6.33
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple ..	6.01
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	6.16
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.31
Bengal—	
Good	4.57
Fully Good	4.67
Fine	4.79
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.67
Fine	4.79
Superfine	4.91

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 29

Broach A/M 1936 opening 226 1/4; highest 226 3/4; lowest 225 3/4; closing 225 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 208 1/4; highest 208 1/2; lowest 207 3/4; closing 207 3/4

Oomra March opening 204 3/4; highest 205; lowest 204; closing 205

Bengal D/J opening 152; highest 153 1/4; lowest 152; closing 152 1/2

Bengal March opening 151; highest 151 3/4; lowest 151; closing 151

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 19 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 7 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 27th November 22,838 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 279,019 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 173,238 bales

Increase 95,781 bales

COTTON TEJI-MANDI.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Broach A/M			
Yearly Teji-mandi	19	8	0
Teji on Rs. 250	4	0	0
Mandi on Rs. 200	2	4	0
Monthly	7	8	0
Rs. 5/- Diff.	2	0	0
Rs. 10/- Diff.	1	0	0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 29

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov May

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 271 1/2

Banks selling T T 269 1/2

Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 561

Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN

Banks selling T T 77 3/8

Banks buying T T 77 1/8

HONGKONG

Banks selling D D 100 3/4

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 81 3/4

SINGAPORE

Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE

New York/London closed 28th instant

Hongkong/London 1/6 29th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 17/32 29th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 29th instant

Java/London 7.26 29th instant

London/Paris 74.88 28th instant

London/Belgium 19,17 28th instant

London/Switzerland 15.26 28th instant

London/Berlin 12.26 28th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 28th instant

London/New York 4.93 7/16 28th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.29 28th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady. Gold £7-1-0 27th instant; £7-0-11 28th instant

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 27th instant 29 3/16 28th instant

Silver London Forward 28 7/8 27th instant 28 7/8 28th instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 27th instant 65 5/8 28th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 27th instant 5/8 per cent 28th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 27th instant 3/4 per cent 28th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London November 28

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	71
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	87
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1933 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols 4-1/2 per cent. ..	86
Conversion Loan 2-1/2 per cent. 1944	107-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	105-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	117-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	115-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	101
National Bank of India ..	43-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 28

T T London on :—

New York closing rate.	4.93-7/16
Paris	74.88
Berlin	12.26
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.29
Brussels	29.17
Milan	....
Berne	15.26
Prague	119.43

LINSEED OILS.

London, November 28

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Dec. sellers 24/4-1/2

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 24/10-1/2.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov 28

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 87

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 118

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 3/4

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 —

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 1/2 prem

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 29

Following easier Liverpool advices the local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 225/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 223/8 on heavy unloading.

Offices were free sellers and to-day's receipts are about 12,000 bales. It is now believed that receipts will keep on increasing with increased hedge selling. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point but there was persistent selling by offices against actual cotton and prices declined to Rs. 222/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. Towards the close there was some covering which sustained prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	222 8 0
Oomra D/J.	204 12 0
Oomra March	201 8 0
Bengal D/J.	150 8 0
Bengal March	149 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.
M. G. Bengal.—			
U. P.	... 170	166	16
Punjab	... 170	166	162
Oomra No. 3	228	224	220 216
C. P. No. 1	241	237	233 229
C. P. No. 2	234	230	226 222

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay Nov. 29.

200 Langli and Co. Shankara 12 on

106 Langli and Co Petad 206 1/4

100 Langli and Co. Panipat 18 on

71 Langli and Co. Malkapur 215

100 Volkart Bros Raman 15 on

72 Volkart Bros Khurja 16 on

100 Volkart Bros. Bombay Press 133 1/2

92 Kotak and Co. Jalna 206 1/2

100 Arjan Khimji Belanganj 158

50 Arjan Khimji Sissar 15 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	169
Bengal Fine	...	165
C. P. 1 Fine	221/223	235/237
C. P. 2 Fine	215/217	225/227
Arvi Fine	...	227/229

COTTON DELIVERY CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal S. Fine	+13	+10
Bengal Fine	+ 8	+ 4
C. P. 1 Fine	+22	+17
C. P. 2 Fine	+12	+ 8
Berar Fine	+ 8	+ 4
Khandesh Fine	+ 2	— 3
Mathia Fine	— 8	—12
Broach Fine	Feb.	+13
Punjab American	+35	....
Sindh American	+30	....

Ellichpur Fine	...	222/225
Berar Fine	212/213	221/223
Khamgaon Fine	...	222/224
Mulkapur Fine	...	220/222
Khandesh Fine	202/205	212/216
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	212/214
Burwah Sanavad Fine	211/213	...
Broach Fine	230/235	...
Sindh-American	...	260
Cambodia	295/300	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	260/245	...
Compta Good	270/275	...
Westerns	250/255	...
Kampala	365/367	...
Busoga	363	...
Jinja	350/352	...
New Manza	327/337	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	880	23,735
Central India	...	18,306
Barsi and Nagar	328	12,826
Hyderabad-Gaorani	69	2,281
Berar	501	15,796
Central Provinces	162	4,601
Total Oomras	1,830	77,545
Dholera	150	8,866
N.-W. Provinces	3,319	22,584
Rajputana	452	20,988
Sindh-Punjab	4,226	70,571
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	166	5,494
Westerns-Northerns	108	8,046
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	5,425
Persian	...	8
American	...	3,282
Egyptian and African	606	63,568
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	10,877	280,896

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	430	78,944
Japan and China	10,901	143,440
Coast Ports	...	6,280
Up-country by Rail	...	43,917
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,956
Total	11,331	290,537

SECURITIES AND PRESENT YIELDS

SECURITIES		MARKET PRICE Redmn.	Earliest Yield.
3 per cent 1941	(Taxable)	103|2	2.42
3 per cent 1951|54	"	100|8	2.91
3-1|2 per cent Govt. Paper	"	96|8	3.63
3-1|2 per cent 1947|50	"	105|1	3.00
4 per cent 1943	"	108|2	2.86
4 per cent 1960|70	"	110|8	3.37
4-1|2 per cent 1955|60	"	115|6	3.43
5 per cent 1939|44	"	109|2	2.59
5 per cent 1940|43	"	110|10	2.72
5-1|2 per cent 1938|40	"	108|12	2.46
5 per cent 1945|55	(Taxfree)	119|1	2.61

Active Buying In Tata Power Shares

Steel Shares Firm And Cements In Demand

MILL SHARES DULL

Bombay: November 29.

The Local Share Bazar opened quiet with scattered profit-taking, which resulted in a small decline. The offerings were well absorbed and later on prices recorded sharp improvement under active buying. Tata Power Shares were in keen demand and Tata Steel Shares present bold front. In the Cement group Bundi and Punjab Shares arrested the attention of the market, but Mill Shares were dull with a marked absence of any important enquiry. Government Securities were quiet with scattered long liquidation.

There is a decided change in the general sentiment and sellers are cautious. At the moment the market shows good tone, but in view of political uncertainty, we think it advisable to buy only in declines.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 590 and after declining to Rs. 588-12 advanced to Rs. 602-8, and closed at Rs. 600. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 150-8, while Tata Power Shares rose to Rs. 1,565. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 760 and Andhra at Rs. 1,655.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 29.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bomzay Dyeing	760 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	220 0
100	Central	286 4
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	131 4
100	Gokak	172 8
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	72 8
100	Khatau	78 2
100	Kohinoor	206 4
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
100	Mahalaxmi United	40 0
1000	Morarji	835 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	127 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	71 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 29

Century 220 218 220

Bombay Dyeing 758 755 757 760

Kohinoor 205 204 205 206

Central India 366 365 366

New Great 127

Simplex 71

Swadeshi 161 160

Bundi 35/8 35/6 35/8

I Cement 452 455 456

Punjab 25 24.14 25/2 25

Shahabad 472 474

Andhra 1643 1638 1645 1655

Tata Hydro 166 167 168

Tata Power 1552 1550 1563 1565

Tram Ord 147 148

T Steel Defd 591 586 600 597 602 600

T Steel Ord 150 149/4 148/12 150/8 150/12 150/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref 158/8 159

Bellapur 344 347

B Steam 281 285

B Burma 412 415 413 411

100	Swadeshi	151 4
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	4.. 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	103 12
25-50	Central	37 0
500	Imperial	1572 8
125-50	Im. Con.	385 0
50-100	India	125 4
100	Reserve Bank	131 0
5	Union	5 7
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	35 8
70	Gwalior	121 14
160	Indian	456 4
100	Katni Def.	2080 0
100	Katni Ord.	371 4
75	Okha	250 0
10	Punjab	25 0
100	Shahabad	474 6
70	United	121 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 11
15-75	New India	44 0
200	Oriental	4570 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	MINING.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	151 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1655 0
10	Ajmer	12 8
60	Bombay Tram	148 12
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	168 2
1000	Tata Power	1565 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	908 12
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	92 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	74 8
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 8
500	Tapty Valley	772 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	32 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	600 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	150 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	210 0
50	Belapur Sugar	347 8
150	Bombay Steam	285 0
125	Bombay Burma	411 14
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	138 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 10
100	Bombay Telephone	106 8
100	Indian Bleaching	104 8
160	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	15 11
30	Premier Construction	71 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	283 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 4
5	p.c. Central India	522 8
7	p.c Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1490 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 29

3	per cent 1951/54 100/8
3	per cent 1941 103/4
3 1/2	per cent G P N 96/8
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 105
4	per cent 1943 108/2
4	per cent 1960/70 110/10
4 1/2	per cent 1950/60 115/4
5	per cent 1939/44 109/4
5	per cent 1940/43 110/11
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/12
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/2
4	per cent 1958/68 Mysore 109/4
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 109
	CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4	per cent B P T 1974 105/4
4	per cent M Deb 1974 104/8
5	per cent M Deb 1939 114/4
6	per cent M Deb 1954 127
6	per cent B P T 1936 127
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 96/2 and improved to Rs 96/8 and declined to Rs. 96/2. The market was steady. Next settlement quotes 3 annas lower.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 29.

London Market.—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35/2/6.

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35/3/9.

Standard Copper 3 months £35/10

Electrolytic copper £39/10

BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33/6.

Copper Sheets Rs. 37/8

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

December 72 1/8d.

March 70d.

May 70d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 28.

December 0.97 5/8c.

May 0.97 1/4c.

July 0.89 1/2c.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Java ready Rs. 13/10.

N. D. shipment Rs. 4-0-7.

J. M. shipment Rs. 4-4 6.

Kesar ready Rs. 14-6.

Saraya ready Rs. 14-3.

Spot Java F. 4.20.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 28-11-35	4507000	2883000
Receipts Yesterday 28-11-35	33000	3000
Exports to date 28-11-35	2236000	1850000
Stock at Ports 22-11-35	3023000	3181000
Stock Interior Towns 22-11-35	321000	1981000
Stock at Liverpool 22-11-35	530000	936000
Visible Supply 22-11-35	8016000	8835000
Quantity in sight 22-11-35	7543000	4955000
Quantity out of sight 22-11-35	3879000	3345000

MATURITY OF COTTON FIBRE

New Technological Tests Produce Interesting Results

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:

How far season, locality of growth, heredity, etc., affect the fibre maturity of Indian cottons and to what extent are the appearance and dyeing qualities of fabrics made out of these cottons influenced by the degree of maturity of cotton hairs are two very important aspects of an investigation which has been conducted by Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., F. Inst. P., Director of Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory at Matunga and a fellow worker Mr. Amar Nath Gulati, M.Sc.

The work was undertaken principally to study the exact relationships between the maturity count of cotton and its fibre properties on the one hand and the number of knotted and tangled fibres, technically known as 'neps', in the yarn on the other. For this purpose the investigators took as many as 32 samples of Indian cottons and passed them through various tests at the Technological Laboratory. The results showed that the variety known as C.A.9 tops the list, having over 80 per cent of fibres fully mature, while in Goghari E.2 which comes at the bottom of the list, only 14 per cent of mature fibres were observed. It was also found that cottons like "Mollisoni" produced practically 'nep' free yarns while type 413 contained as many as 19 'neps' per yard and could only be described as exceedingly neppy.

Effects Of Climate

The investigators then proceeded to study the influence of such factors as season, locality of growth, heredity, etc., on the degree of fibre maturity of a cotton and the relationship of the latter with fibre properties and yarn characteristics. Taking season first the two cottons 'C.A.9' and 'Mollisoni' which as shown above stood first with regard to percentage of maturity were again found to be practically immune to seasonal variation, while 'Gadag 1' and 'Karunganni C. 7' which have lower percentages of mature fibres were very susceptible to changes in the season.

Tests carried out as regards locality of cultivation conclusively showed that change in soil condition was capable of greatly altering the fibre-maturity of some varieties such as 'Banilla' whereas samples of cotton like 'Cambodia Co. 2' were practically unaffected by soil condition or manurial treatment.

Percentage Of Mature Hairs

As regards heredity 'Lyallpur 6)' which is an offspring of "Punjab-American 289F., was found to score definitely over Lyallpur 62 or 64 in respect of percentage of mature hairs. Inspite of a common origin from American Upland stock and similar conditions of cultivation these three strains exhibited distinctive features as regards fibre-maturity.

The effect of two types of ginning machinery (Roller and Saw Gins upon the strength and neppiness of yarns was also studied and it was found that saw-ginned lots of the three varieties, viz., 306, 413 and 423 possessed somewhat shorter staple length and the yarns obtained from them were weaker and contained more neps. This is possibly due to the rolling up of the short bits into which some of the longer fibres may break during their passage through the gin. The saw gin, however, does not exercise any selective action on mature or half mature fibres already present in the cotton.

Result Of Investigations

Some very important conclusions have been drawn from these investigations; of these the following are noteworthy:—

1. Mature fibres are on the whole stronger than either half mature or immature fibres.

2. Percentage of immature hairs in a cotton has an important bearing on the formation of 'neps' in yarns and cotton comprising a high percentage of immature hairs are likely to give rise to yarns containing proportionately large number of 'neps.'

3. There is no significant relation between maturity and staple length, but detailed analysis showed that a majority of short stapled cottons possessed high percentages of mature fibres while a majority of comparatively long stapled cottons are characterised by low percentages of mature hairs

4. On a detailed analysis it was found that in medium and long stapled cotton higher fibre-maturity was usually associated with better spinning performance, while in short stapled cottons the reverse was the case.

These results are embodied in Bulletin No. 20, issued by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee (Price as. 8.)

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Market Devoid Of Interest

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Firm But Linseed And Jute Easy

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Friday crossrates ruled quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was devoid of interest pending the acreage announcement. The decline however was checked by better situation in textiles. The closing tone was slightly easy.

GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was slightly better but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED EASY.

Wheat was firm on unfavourable crop reports. Linseed and jute ruled easy. Rubber was steady.

SECURITIES QUIET BUT STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet in the absence of enquiry following settlement arrangements. Giltedged securities were quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	11.63
To-day's opening	11.58
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	11.59
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	6.38
To-day's opening	6.39
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.39
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 223

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 29.

Cotton was devoid of interest pending the acreage announcement with traders awaiting developments in Washington. Meanwhile price movements continue narrow with better situation in textiles checking decline while operators are also watching for the clarification of pool future policy with regard to its holdings.

Trading in March opened at 11.58 i.e. 5 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on some hedge selling and lower Liverpool advices with some liquidation in December but later prices improved on trade buying and covering with March rising to 11.60.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.59 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 29.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.84/11.82) 11.79/11.79
January (11.75/11.75) 11.74/11.74
March (11.65/11.64) 11.59/11.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American December (6.46) 6.40
American January (6.43) 6.38
Egyptian November (9.87) 9.74
Egyptian January (9.34) 9.22

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved around Rs. 223 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 223 with New York futures about 3 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 65/2 and 65/6. Prices showed easier tendency owing to the absence of any encouraging reports from outside markets with some scattered selling and liquidation depressing values but later prices slightly improved on steadier London cables and closed steady at Rs. 65, 65/2 and 65/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/3, 34/14/3 and 34/14. The market early was quiet but steady but later prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation following easiness of foreign exchanges and closed steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/13/6 and 34/13/3.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Easy And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged, but transactions were rather on a limited scale. In coals, a slightly easier tendency was notice and business was very meagre. Teas continued to be dull and neglected. In miscellaneous section no outstanding features were recorded except Burn and Co. ordy, which advanced further to 250. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 100/10; three and half per cent Government paper 96/4; three and half per cent Loan 1947/50 105/4; four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/4 small odd lot; five per cent Loan 1945/55 119/4 small lots; five per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 113/12; five and half per cent Loan 1938/40 108/12 small lot.

Banks:—Ballygunge 103; Bank of Behar 57/8; Reserve Bank 131/8.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Lt. 53; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 104 small lot; Howrah Sheakhala 60 small lot; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guar 93.

Coals:—Burrakur 13/3; Katras Jherriah 20 small lot; Raneegunge 32/4;

Jutes:—Alliance 271/8; Anglo-India 415 small lot; Auckland 201/8 small lot; Rally 196; Barnagore 141 small lot; Birla 14; Champdany 163; Gouripore 645; Howrah 53/2; Kamarhatty 527; Kanknarrah 427/8 small lots; Lansdowne 141 small lots; National 23/6; Orient 173 small lot; Standard 307 small lots;

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 14/6; Dacca Elec. 20/4; Jubbulpore Elec. 12; Muttra Elec. 11; Burn and Co. ordy 280 small lots; B. I. Corpn ordy 4/1; do pref 148; Indian cables 5/8;

Sugars:—Buland 13/12; Rohtes ordy 12/10; do pref 124; South Behar 15/4; do pref 125;

Debentures:—Six per cent 1925/55/85 Calcutta port trust 127 small lot; seven per cent 1917/27/47 Numburnadi tea 101/8; six threefourth per cent 1933/43 Rohtas Sugar 103/12.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 1/2
To-day's closing	4.93 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	4.93 7/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 7/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 29.

Previous closing	74.88
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 29.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 3/8 and then fell to 4.93 3/16 on the lack of support subsequently rate however improved to 4.93 9/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 7/16.

Franc opened at 74.87 and then fell to 74.85 thereafter further advancing to 74.91.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 29.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d	29 3/16d.
Forward	28 7/8d.	28 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 29.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 29.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 29.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 3/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.33) 37.33
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/3; Highest Rs. 7/3/7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/2/9; Closing Rs. 7/2/10 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 7/6/3; Highest Rs. 7/7/3; Lowest Rs. 7/6; Closing Rs. 7/6/1 1/2

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/5/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 3/6/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 3/5; Closing Rs. 3/5/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 73 1/8 and March 70 1/8. The market was slightly more active on some speculative buying although business was rather limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 29.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.97 3/4. Prices advanced slightly on better outside enquiry with some commission house buying following unfavourable crop reports from outside.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 29.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£220 1/2 buyers £221 sellers. Quiet) £221 1/2 buyers £222 sellers. steady.

Linseed (No buyers £17 7/8 sellers. Easy) £17 7/8 buyers £17 15/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 1/2) £39 to £39 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America and India bought. India and speculators sold. Market steady."

JUTE.

New Crop December January (£20 paid and value) £19 15/16 sellers.

Dunlop December (£24 1/4) £24

Lightning December (£22) £22

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-10 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (6 5/16 paid and sellers) 6 5/16 paid and buyers.

January March (6 3/8 paid and buyers) 6 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata November (£8 7/8 sellers) £9 13/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 3/16 January sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 1 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 1 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 1 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 1 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 1 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 1 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 9 9
Wheat May	4 10 0
Linseed May	7 1 6

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Good selection met with strong competition. There was abundonce of New Zealand crossbreds.

Greasy lower (0.7) 0.7
Greasy higher (1.6 1/2) 1.6 1/2
Scoured lower (0.10 1/2) 0.10
Scoured higher (2-3) 2-2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,470
Linseed	2,914
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	176
Gingelly Seed	760
Groundnuts	12,347
Castorseed	455
Rice	10,907
Myrabollams	2,636
Cottonseed	7,451
Mowraseed	124
Gram	1,562
Joowar	106
Maize	96
Barley	1,405
Bajree	4,697
Coal	746
	Tons.
Coal	746

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Nov 28

	This week
	£
Total Bullion	198,400,000
Public Deposits	19,700,000
(a) Other Deposits	127,400,000
Government Securities	85,500,000
(b) Other securities	22,300,000
Notes and Coins	57,100,000
Notes in Circulation	401,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	38.80 p.c.
(a) Other Deposits, including Bankers	90,900,000
(b) Other Securities, include Discount and Advances	9,500,000

Gilt-Edged Securities Lower On Stock Exchange

NEW ZEALAND FUNDS IMPROVED AFTER YESTERDAY'S WEAKNESS

Gold Currencies Steadily Held

CAUTIOUS TRADING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

On the Stock Exchange the end of the account and international uncertainties restricted business. Giltedged securities were lower.

New Zealand funds improved somewhat after yesterdays weakness. Elsewhere however were several good industrial features notably Crompton-Parkinson.

Commodities generally were quietly steady.

On exchanges business was patchy. Gold currencies were steadily held throughout the day.

Wall Street opened irregular and trading continued cautious.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov. 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday November 21 £97
Friday, November 22 £97
Monday, November 25 £97 1/4
Tuesday, November 26 £97 5/8
Wednesday, November 27 £97 5/8
Thursday, November 28 £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 29.

3-30 p.m

Owing to the preliminary arrangement business was restricted and the general tone was dull and rather irregular. Industrials generally were undecided owing to the lack of fresh support. International and oil shares were firm at first but the demand slackened later.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/8) £84 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110) £109 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/4) £117

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 5/8) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-9) 23-3
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/4) dol 5 3/4
Musical Industries (28-1 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 43-6
Imperial Chemical (37-3) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolswarth New Ford (116-0) 116-0
Realisation 1930 (£81) £81
Dunlop Rubber (39-0) 38-6
University Ordinary (30-9) 30-9
Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3
Cable Wires (£8 7/8) £8 7/8
British American Tobacco (112-6) 112-6
Camera A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (149-4 1/2) 149-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 19-0
Distillers (97-6) 97-6
Bred and Dyers (10-6) 10-6
British Celanese (13-9) 13-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-1 1/2) 56-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Western Limited Ordinary (18-0) 18-0
Inter Nickels (40 1/4) 41 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 29.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

4 -/2 per cent 1958/63 (£115) £115

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£108) £108

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£113) £113

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958-68 (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £112 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 1/4) £19 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (61-9) 61-9
Rand Mines (8 3/8) 8 3/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14 1/8) £14 1/8
Goddar New (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
Moddar New (73-1 1/2) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
Spring Mines Split Share (45-7 1/2) 45-0
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Anglo Iranian (69-4 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Burma Oil (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Shell Transport (81-3) 80-0
Royal Dutch (£29 3/8) £29 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 1/2) £50
L M Ford (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£20 1/8) £21 1/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£133 1/4) £133 1/4
London Board G Stock (£105 1/2) £106 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 29.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56 3/8) dol 56 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 3/8) dol 25 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 47 3/4) dol 47 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 119) dol 115 1/2

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 29

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 12 3
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 12 9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	29 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	3 2 3
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1 13 3
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 2 6
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 17 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	85 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 1 3
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 11 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	102 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 10 5
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0 3 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	2 1 0
Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ord	1 12 6
Shalidara Saharanpur L 2½ 4 1/2 per cent Deb	28 5 0

ACTIVITIES OF G. S. B. LEAGUE

The 19th annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League was held on Sunday the 17th instant in Forbes Gujarati Hall, under the presidentship of Dr. A. V. Baliga.

Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Chairman of the League, moving the adoption of the report for the year ending May 1935, remarked that in many respects the progress during the year was quite satisfactory, but he regretted to note that the collection of membership subscriptions was rather retrograde. He earnestly requested all the members of the League to pay off their arrears at once and help the institution with funds to enable a larger number of poor students to be helped with scholarships.

The report was adopted. The meeting passed a resolution empowering the managing committee to appropriate to the maximum of 50 per cent. of Divali donations for awarding scholarships, as a temporary measure for 3 years.

Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S., was then elected as the President for the next year. The election of other office-bearers then followed.

In the course of his presidential speech, Dr. Baliga stated that he was quite convinced that there was no partially absolutely on the part of the Managing Committee in the awarding of scholarships.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

BOMBAY, November 29.

S.S. Clan Maclean, Capt. F. S. Lofthouse, Agents James Finlay & Co., from Glasgow via Port Said.

S.S. Pres Palk, Capt. W. H. Weaver, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from Sanfrancisco via Colombo.

S.S. Ranee, Capt. I. Mclean, Agents Turner Morrison & Co. from Java via Coast Ports.

S.S. Barpeta, Capt. W. Dewhurst, Agents M M & Co., from Basra via Verawal.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Nov. 29.

S.S. Ranee, Capt. I Maclean, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Sourabaya.

S.S. Tijuca, Capt. Bohu, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., for Madras Rangoon and Calcutta.

S.S. Pres Palk, Capt. W. H. Weaver, Agents F F Campbell & Co. for New New York via Suez.

S.S. Viceroy of India, Capt. E J Thornton, Agents M M & Co. for London via Aden.

LOADING

S.S. Altenfels for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Mayebashi Maru for China Japan via Colombo.

S.S. Drachenfels for Karachi.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 29.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London.—39 bags bees wax B Jaffer & Co; 26 boxes almonds kernels R Bohram & Bros.

S.S. Strathmere for London.—174 bags turmerie S M Rajgor & Co; 124 bags groundnut kernels S M Rajgor.

S.S. President Palk for Geneva.—173 bales cotton Italian Cotton Co.

For Salonica.—140 bags seed R Shantilal & Co; 24 cases gum N Mulji & Co.

For Peracies.—64 cases gum N Mulji & Co.

S.S. Attenfels for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton waste G D Vora & Co; 55 bales cotton fly T Laxmidas & Co; 252 bales cotton Textile Products; 857 bales cotton Textile Products; 28 bales cotton C Jairam & Co; 550 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Antwerp.—110 bales cotton G M Vyas & Co; 55 bales cotton C Jairam & Co; 100 bales cotton A Poder & Co; 55 bales cotton S General Trading Co.

For Ghent.—55 bales cotton A Podar & Co.

S.S. Silversilam for New York.—2560 bags myrabollam J Moolchand; 400 bags myrabollam K Tricomji & Co.

S.S. Muraran Maru for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka.—350 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton A Khimji & Co.

S.S. Biyo Maru for Kobe.—120 bales cotton K Poonja & Co; 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton Katak & Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton Katak & Co; 400 bales cotton V Bros.

For Yokaichi.—500 bales cotton V Bros.

For Yokhama.—100 bales cotton V Bros.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 29.

S.S. M. S. Galvaston, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from New York.—12 drums dyestuffs; 37 cases films; 10 pkgs. sulphur; 30 cases paper; 30 bales soap; 80 boxes C. sulphide; 19 boxes games requisites; 20 cases Radio sets; 165 cases auto parts; 55 bundles medicines; 30 cases mistals; 17 bundles H. Lanterns; 125 bales second-hand clothing; 200 bales old newspapers; 45 cases batteries; 25 cases tooth paste; 180 cases F lit; 13 cases typewriter; 10 drums enamel; 62 boxes elect. machinery; 10 cases calendars; 13 cases rubber heels; 60 cases medicinal solution; 292 drums lub. oil; 200 drums asprattum; 24 cases cotton remnants.

S.S. Caldelonia, Agents L. T., from Trieste.—38 cases gloves; 10 cases tools; 20 cases Italian paste; 15 cases cotton piece goods.

From Venice.—71 cases rugs; 16 drums empty old drums.

S.S. Cante Verde, Agents L. T., from Venice.—41 cases machinery (Textile); 19 pkgs. cheese; 233 cases electric machinery.

From Izmir.—625 cases kishmish.

From Trieste.—50 cases wire netting; 10 cases Apenta water; 38 bales printing paper; 15 cases household effects.

Chanasma Library Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

CHANASMA, Nov. 27.

The second Library Conference of Chanasma district was held in Moodhera in Gujarat on 23rd and 24th inst. under the presidentship of the educational inspector.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from Dr. Sumant Mehta Sardaben Mehta and others.

WHY DR. KANGA RESIGNED

Is It To Protest Against Selection Committee's Decision?

Dr. H. Kanga, who is well known among sporting circles and the public for his profound knowledge and intimate experience of Indian cricket and cricketer, has resigned from the Selection Committee of the Board of Cricket Control.

Dr. Kanga has not given any reasons for his decision. Mr. A. A. A. Fayzee, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Cricket Association, in a reply to a "Chronicle" reporter's enquiry on this point, said that no reasons were explicitly given by Dr. Kanga. "But", added Mr. Fyzee, "you can add two and two and form your own conclusions."

Dr. Kanga tendered his resignation on the 25th, the day on which the Selection Committee of which he was a member announced their selection of the All-India teams. From this, the obvious inference is that Dr. Kanga did not agree with the selection made by the other two members, the Raja of Viziangram and the Nawab of Patandi.

Mr. Vazifdar, it is definitely learnt, will not play in the Bombay Presidency's match commencing from to-day and his place will be taken by Mr. Talpade.

EGYPT'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Chaupatty Meeting Extends Sympathy

A fraternal public meeting sympathising with the movement for National freedom of Egypt was held at Chowpatty on Friday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally presided.

A resolution conveying fraternal greetings to the Egyptian people in their struggle for Independence and was unanimously passed at the meeting.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally that Egypt was fighting to be free. Horrabin, the well-known British Labour journalist, aptly said that Nations that wanted to be free should not be so prominently situated as Egypt was. Egyptian cotton was of great interest to Lancashire. This and her strategic position on the map among other things explained British policy.

The recent situation were ostensibly said to be the result of the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare in which he was reported to have said that there would be no return to the Constitution of 1923. All Egyptian parties from the most moderate to the most extreme were loud in their denunciation of Sir Samuel's speech and it was likely that he might try to allay the Egyptian apprehensions with a few sweet words.

The Egyptian people were, however, under no delusions. The Intelligentsia of that country were with the masses in their fight and particularly the students had been making incredible sacrifices for the freedom of their country.

Mr. Meherally made an appeal at this stage to the Indian students to take a more active part in politics.

FRUIT OF THEIR POLICY.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar who followed said that the British were reaping the fruits of their own diplomacy in the present tense situation in Egypt.

Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim said that Egyptian freedom rested on India attaining salvation and stressed that youth must play their part in the achievement of Swaraj.

Civic Discontent In Sohagpur

(From A Correspondent)

SOHAGPUR, (By Mail)

The Secretary, C. I. States' Peoples Conference writes:—

A largely attended public meeting presided over by Pandit Sheodayal Siwani was held in the Gandhi Chowk on 25th inst. to protest against the highhanded action of the Municipal Committee in assessing Hailsiyor Tax to the extent of Rs. 5,500.

The Local Government was requested to supercede the present committee and order a fresh election and also order the abolition of the tax.

A resolution to this effect was unanimously passed. A strong representative committee has also been appointed to carry out agitation against the said tax.

Liberal Federation President

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

Mr. T. R. Venkatraman Sastri has been elected to preside over the session of the National Liberal Federation to be held here on December 28, 29 and 30, 1935.—United Press.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1935

INDIAN MEDICAL UNIT FOR ABYSSINIA

Demonstration Of India's Sympathy

Medical Association Appeals For Men And Money

The Indian Medical Association has issued the following appeal to the country:—

The World is witnessing to-day a grim struggle between Abyssinia, a poor, disorganized country and Italy, a rich, strong, fully organized Power, long equipped with all the perquisites of modern warfare.

At this juncture, India's natural sympathies are towards the weaker of the two belligerents, whose very existence, as an independent sovereign power is at stake.

The Indian Medical Association, at the meeting of its Central Council, held at Delhi in October last, decided to organise medical aid for all sufferers, particularly to Abyssinians, who are from all accounts, unable to provide sufficient ambulance service men.

FIELD MEDICAL UNIT.

The Indian Medical Association has decided to send a field medical service unit to serve the needs of the troops and civil population.

The organisation and maintenance of such a unit would require at least a sum of 2-1/2 lacs of rupees at the outset; the Association depends on the generosity of the public for monetary support.

In case the money required be not forthcoming, such sums as may be subscribed will be handed over to other agencies doing similar work.

WANTED MEN AND MONEY.

For this purpose also, we need the following:—

(1) Medical officers, compounders and dressers, stretcher-bearers, nursing orderlies, cooks, bhisties, sweepers, clerks and store-keepers.

(2) Surgical appliances and dressings, medicines, tents, linen, hospital clothing, bedsheets, blankets, towels, mosquito-nets, etc.

The Association appeals to the public and sincerely hopes that it will not be in vain.

Any contribution in money or in kind will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Hony. Secretary, Indian Medical Association, 67, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta.

Applications from persons desiring to serve on the unit will be received by the Hony. Secretary, Indian Medical Association.

The following are the signatories:—

NILRATAN SIRCAR (Calcutta).
BHOLA NATH (Lahore).
M.A. ANSARI (Delhi).
M.G. NAIDU (Hyderabad).
B.C. ROY (Calcutta).
JIVRAJ MEHTA (Bombay).
K.K. DADACHANJI (Bombay).
BHUPAL SINGH (Meerut).
R.N. BOSE (Meerut).
J.P. MODI (Ahmedabad).
M.R. SAMEY (Bangalore).
K.K. CHATTERJEE (Calcutta).
M. HYDERALI KHAN (Hyderabad).
R.K. NAIDU (Poona).
K.B. DIKSHIT (Moradabad).
H.N. SIVAPURI (Jhansi).
R.A. AMESUR (Karachi).
J.L. ROHATJI (Cawnpore).
S.N. MISRA (Cawnpore).
V.L. NULKAR (Jalgaon).
S.C. SEN (Delhi).
LATEEF SAYED (Hyderabad).
B. THUNGAMMA (Benares).
P.B. MUKHERJEE (Patna).
T.N. BANERJEE (Patna).
S. HALDER (Muzaffarnagar).
K.S. ROY (Calcutta).
A.D. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta).
J.N. BOSE (Calcutta).
B.K. GHOSE (Barrackpore).
A.K. SEN (Calcutta).
D.P. GHOSE (Calcutta).
R.C. SEN (Calcutta).
A.K. CHAKRABERTI (Calcutta).
S.C. SEN GUPTA (Calcutta).
N.N. BASU (Calcutta).
S.P. SEN GUPTA (Calcutta).
D.N. BANERJEE (Calcutta) and
C.C. BOSE (Calcutta).

Mussolini Builds His Nation On Force

9,000,000 Of Italy's 40,000,000 Now Are Prepared For Military Service

This is the seventh of a series of articles presenting dramatic highlights in the life of Mussolini, Italy's modern Caesar.

By J. C. OESTREICHER
Foreign Editor, International News Service.
(Copyright, 1935, International News Service.)

"The nation which rules war out as the 'ultima ratio' is lost."

Long ago Benito Mussolini spoke these words—long before he became Il Duce of a unified Italy, long before he alarmed the world with a sabre-rattling which since has become expected of him.

Thus it cannot be surprising that he lost little time, after the triumph of October, 1922, in utilizing his blackshirts as the basis of an armed force which to-day has only one superior in numbers—the Red Army of Soviet Russia.

By his own word, Mussolini to-day could put nine million men in the field. They would not all be young—and many would not be old enough to man a machine-gun—but all would be fighters trained to sacrifice and to discipline.

Developments of the Italian army began in 1919, when Mussolini began to organize his blackshirts, and has continued without cessation to the present day. Every Fascist is, by personal pledge to Il Duce, a fighter, prepared to be called up for service at a moment's notice. Every able-bodied man and boy in the kingdom receives military training. They have been taught to believe that in force of arms lies power and destiny.

"For my part, I prefer fifty thousand rifles to five million votes," Mussolini once said. This is the doctrine of his nationalism—force, and power that may be used when occasion dictates.

Fascist Militia

It has been said that Mussolini has weakened his resources in Europe by sending quarter of a million men to East Africa to browbeat Ethiopia into acceptance of his demands for room to colonize and territory to develop in Abyssinia.

This is problematical. Mussolini once asked for 50,000 rifles. To-day he has at his disposal a standing army of more than 500,000 men—the figure has been put by some experts at 650,000. He has 35 classes of reserves from 21 to 55 years of age, totalling 6,500,000 men. The laws of his nation demand that each of these serves 18 months in the regular army and then retire into "unlimited" service, which means they must continue military training and be ready for regular call up to the age of 55.

In addition, he has what has grown out of his original Fascist army. Now known as the Volunteer Militia for National Security, it was formally established on Aug. 4, 1924. It is the backbone of the Fascist regime. It is what Hitler tried to establish with his "Schutz Staffel," the picked men of the Nazi army. But Hitler's blackshirted cohorts are shock troops to be called into action in event of emergency. Mussolini's militia is the base on which his military pyramid has been built. These volunteers are still fired with the original enthusiasm of Milan and Fiume. They are the nearest to Mussolini's heart—the first to feel the drumbeats of his pulse and pass the tremor on to those further removed from the main artery but none the less part of the national consciousness.

This militia is trained to the nth degree of military perfection, and organized only as a military genius could organize an armed force. It is divided into four general areas, with headquarters at Milan, Bologna, Naples and Rome, with detachments in Palermo and Cagliari, and 33 divisional headquarters throughout the nation. There are 135 separate legions, and six cohorts. It is to these loyal, courageous men that Mussolini addressed his periodic eloquent military fiats to his nation. They number some 450,000. They constitute an army which for ability, loyalty and fervour probably has no counterpart in Christendom.

The Carabinieri

Then too there are the Carabinieri—the military police—numbering 50,000. There are 30,000 colonial troops. All these are trained men, ready for combat.

But Mussolini, having founded his nation upon force, has far from overlooked the fact that the boy is father to the man. Equal in importance in his scheme of military development are the Avanguardisti, the "advance guard" of "Young Fascists," not old enough for actual military service but old enough to shoulder a gun and learn the fundamentals of military routine. These number in the hundreds of thousands.

Then there are the Balilla, who correspond to the Boy Scouts of England and America. They form the basis of Mussolini's bitterly-criticized and recently-formed "infant army," consisting of lads from seven to 12 years of age who are now drilled as regular reserves. Soldiers from cradle to the grave has been Il Duce's new-found motto. He has made it a point of pride with every Italian to be a well-trained warrior. Whether he has succeeded in imbuing them with the courage and fervour needed to win wars may shortly be shown.

The creation of an army of nine million soldiers and potential soldiers in a nation of 40 million has required intensive organization. The mere conscription of troops is a comparatively simple matter. It is quite another thing to convince mothers that their eight-year old sons should be trained in the dissembling of a machine-gun or the operation of a tank.

Yet Mussolini has done it, and to date none of his extreme military measures has met with any degree of opposition from his people. Not many months ago he issued a decree requiring all employers to release all their workers at noon on Saturdays to permit every one of them to engage in military training for several hours each week.

Iron Discipline

The doctrine of the individual Fascist has become, almost miraculously "Obbedire"—meaning, to obey. This watchword Mussolini has raised to the highest pinnacle. He has convinced his people that unless they do as they are told, their nation and their civilization is doomed to destruction. He is the prophet who has shouted from the housetops that in military prowess lies glory; that if Italy is not armed she will be invaded; that if she is not prepared to fight she will be swallowed up by jealous neighbours.

In sending 250,000 men to Ethiopia, Mussolini has relied more upon conscripts than upon his Fascist militia. He has assigned some militia commanders to the field, but in general he has delegated militiamen to the European frontiers to take the place of troops sent perhaps as human sacrifices to the sun-scorched East African plains in pursuit of glory that comes from conquest abroad.

It is typical of his iron-fisted organization that the young men who are sailing constantly from Italian ports to the hostile, inhospitable African plains have departed gaily, singing and shouting for joy and the glory of Italy. There may yet be a reaction. Malaria, thirst and the brutality of the enemy may yet rock the foundations of the dynasty Mussolini has created with such care and concentration. Ethiopia may prove to be the supreme testing point of the strength of his regime.

In the army, more than elsewhere, Mussolini has shown himself ready to entrust grave responsibilities to experienced minds. He has placed in charge of East African operations General Rodolfo Graziani, the conqueror of Libya and Tripoli, whose successful military expansion in the days before the war first awoke Mussolini to the prowess to be gained afield.

Graziani is known and feared as the most successful colonial militarist. He, like his colleagues, is a staunch admirer of Mussolini. Upon his shoulders at present rests responsibility for success or failure of the Ethiopian campaign.

Mussolini as a husband and father will be the subject of the next article of this series.

(The previous articles of the series appeared in our issues of the 12th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 23rd and 27th instant.).

Mussolini is the only "Caesar" who has allowed another to sit on the throne. The gradual change in the relations between Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini is graphically indicated in this picture. When Fascists rose to take over the Government, the then Premier, Facta, prepared a decree declaring Italy in a state of seige. Victor Emmanuel refused to sign it. Ill Duce did not forget this. The photo expresses the subtle change that followed. Mussolini meets the hesitant-appearing King in makeshift attire at the first big manoeuvres of the Fascist-preorganised army, at Florence, and it is Il Duce who is receiving the smiling salutes of the army commanders.

Babu Deep Narain Singh Dead

Bihar's Leader Who Gave His All For The Country

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, November 29.

The shocking news has just been received here of the death at Bhagalpur of Babu Deep Narayan Singh, well-known Bihar Congress leader and Member of the Legislative Assembly.

He had been laid up with pneumonia resulting in damage to kidneys and was under the treatment of Dr. Bidhan Roy of Calcutta. His condition turned critical this morning and he later passed away.

Patna is shocked by the news which means a disastrous loss to the Province and a great loss to the country.

NATIONALIST TO THE CORE.

Born in purple and endowed with more than ample means, he preferred the struggles of a patriot and suffered incarceration as a member of the Congress Working Committee in 1930 Generous, open-handed, free from the remotest narrowness of caste or community, he was a Nationalist to the marrow of his bone and never wavered in his allegiance to Congress. He had in his lifetime created a trust of his large landed properties for industrial and technical education.

His death has cast a deep gloom over the people here.

Congress Jubilee Flag-Staffs

C. Rajagopalachari Shows New Way Of Fulfilling Manual Labour Test

Sjt. Rajagopalachari has issued the following appeal to Congressmen:—

I hope all congressmen have read the statement issued from Bezwada by the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad. He has brought to the notice of all Congressmen that under the Congress Constitution and the resolution of the Congress Working Committee, 3,000 yards of yarn may be spun or other form of recognised manual labour for 48 hours may be done, all together before the Congress elections in the middle of December, and that even those who have hitherto defaulted may make up for it now and easily complete the task at one stretch.

A CRUCIAL TEST.

May I add my own appeal to that of the Congress President and hope that provinces will vie with one another to top the list and show the largest number of Congressmen qualified by manual labour. This is indeed a crucial test as to whether the right spirit has pervaded Congressmen in the province. An enthusiasm for doing "poor man's work" with our own hands is the real proof of Congress Spirit.

Spinning 3,000 yards is the royal road to Congress Franchise. This will take but one week of attention for the poorest spinner at the rate of 1 1/2 hours each day.

JUBILEE FLAG-STAFFS.

May I suggest a special kind of work for those who do not spin? Let every Congress Committee select a spot in its permanent or temporary but full control for the golden jubilee flag-hoisting ceremony.

Let the ground be cleaned up and nicely prepared, and a platform made up and flagstaff erected thereon, the work to be done by Congressmen's manual labour. A week of 8 working hours each day may well be dedicated to this, and all Congressmen may labour thereon with the help of a practised maistry who will help and instruct them how to mix mortar and lay bricks and do the cement. The local Congress Secretary will mark the attendance at this work and certify accordingly.

Nothing can be a more striking or a more dignified tribute to those who have toiled for the nation during the last half-century, than to use the pick-axe and the trowel with one's own hand to commemorate the Congress Golden Jubilee. It will be an object lesson and propaganda by itself for the great national institution.

"RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT"

A Civilian's Impression

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Mr. H. J. Evans, I. C. S., who had recently visited Russia, delivered an interesting lecture in the University Muslim Hostel on "Russian experiment" to-night.

Mr. Evans said revolution was the first step on the very long road, and the goal was still very long ahead.

Modern Russia condemned the Capitalist regime of Europe.

DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA

They cherished principles of Parliamentary Democracy as known in Western Europe. Franchise in Russia was nothing. "You have a brain, you have a vote". The practice of secret ballot did not exist there.

The Russians believed in united effort by industry and commerce not directly done by Government. There were trusts, and funds were advanced to them

WORKERS HAPPY.

The worker who is working in Russia, was better off than the worker in Glasgow in British Isles. A Russian told Mr. Evans, "we are fairly happy. We have no desire to leave Russia, because we have great faith in Russia. We compared Russia of 1934 with 1924 and are looking forward to 1944. Mr. Evans said in every work there was a spirit of optimism and enthusiasm.

ARTISTIC PEOPLE.

The speaker said Russians were not punctual. They were an artistic people. They did not keep appointments. Russians by temperament were religious but very few people attended church. The biggest church was now the museum.

Congress Leaders On Brain

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

It is reliably learnt that a confidential circular has been recently issued by the Criminal Investigation Department (Special Branch), United Provinces, which contains directions to keep a record of the movements and activities of a number of prominent Congressmen.

Those who are understood to figure on this list include, among others, Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, M.L.A., Achary J. B. Kripalani, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, M.L.A., Swami Sampurnananda, Mrs. Savitri Devi, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon.—United Press.

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